FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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32D CEMA SESSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST ON 27 JUN

Kosygin, Others Attend

LD261850Y Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26 TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Moscow for Bucharest today. It will take part in the work of the 32nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation includes Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov, Konstantin Katushev, Vladimir Kirillin and other officials.

CEMA Session Opens

LD270840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The 32d CEMA session opens today in Bucharest. The Soviet delegation is headed by Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The CEMA countries now account for approximately 1/3 of the world's industrial output. They make up the most dynamic and developing industrial area on the planet.

Commentator Views Work

LD261306Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0744 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

["In the Spirit of Helsinki, In the Interests of Everyone"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 June,--TASS commentator Boris Krayevskiy writes:

The 32d CEMA session opens in Bucharest tomorrow, and this event is attracting the steadfast attention of the world public. The entire course of world development shows that socialism is now on an historic offensive. One of its fronts is the development of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems and the expansion of mutually advantageous contacts, including economic contacts, between them. CEMA, and each of its members, is making a considerable contribution to solving this important task, which flows organically from the clauses of the final act of the all-European conference.

CEMA is becoming an ever more attractive and welcome partner for many countries, economic organizations and firms. This is a direct consequence of the fact that fraternal, CEMA member countries are showing an example of effective ways of resolving complex economic problems based on equality and truly comradely mutual understanding.

As is known, Yugoslavia has taken an active part in CEMA work for many years. The separate agreements on cooperation between CEMA and Finland, Iraq and Mexico are being dynamically implemented. Delegations from Angola and Laos sent observers to the last two CEMA sessions held in 1976 and 1977.

CEMA has proposed that an agreement on the basis for mutual relations be concluded between itself and the EEC.

CEMA now has links with more than 60 international economic and scientific-technical organizations. CEMA member countries have signed a total of more than 80 bilateral agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation with West European countries. Specialists have estimated that the present level of economic relations reached between CEMA member countries and European captialist major states provides an opportunity for the latter to give work to no less than 2 million people, who are living in conditions of unemployment and inflation.

The socialist CEMA countries--fulfilling the Helsinki recommendations--are doing all they can to expand mutually advantageous economic relations both inside and outside Europe. We can be confident that the latest CEMA session will make its contribution to solving this great and complex task.

CEMA COMMISSIONS HOLD REGULAR SESSIONS IN BUCHAREST

LD231227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 June--A regular session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Machine Building has examined the course of work to coordinate CEMA countries' national economic plans in the machine-building sphere for 1981-1985. Proposals for specialization and cooperation in the production of batches of parts and assemblies and technological attachments for metal-working machine tools were also discussed.

A session of the CEMA Standing Commission for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power has also been held here. A schedule for the preparation of corresponding cooperation agreements was approved. Directions for scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries for the period up to 1990 were studied, organizational questions of cooperation in carrying out scientific research in nuclear fusion and production of accelerators were examined and so forth.

KORIONOV COVERS SOVIET-U.S. TIES, ECEVIT VISIT, AFRICA

LD261241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The watershed between the forces which uphold the cause of universal peace and the freedom and independence of the people and the forces which are striving to bury detente can be seen increasingly clearly in the world political arena. The editorial article "On the U.S. Administration's Present Policy", which was published in PRAVDA and the other Soviet newspapers and which the foreign press is characterizing as an "outstanding political statement," has evoked extensive comment throughout the world. The response aroused by this article confirms once again that the vital concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the preservation of peace and the elimination of the obstacles erected by adherents of an imperialist policy encounters the understanding and support, not only of millions of working people but also of those bourgeois circles in Western countries that have realistic positions and are aware of the recklessness and hopelessness of the policy of the arms race.

The people are closely watching events in Southeast Asia, where the Peking leadership first gave comprehensive aid to Cambodia's authorities, who unleashed a border war against Vietnam, and has now also created a highly tense situation in relations between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The world democratic public resolutely condemns the policy of Peking which, betraying the cause of the struggle against imperialism, is pursuing a hostile policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is steadfastly defending the gains of socialism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Following the Policy of Detente

Some 2 years ago in his speech at the conference of European communist and workers parties in Berlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled V.I. Lenin's thesis: "Anyone who thought that it is easy to achieve peace, that you only have to mention peace and the bourgeoisie will present it to us on a plate, is totally naive." L.I. Brezhnev said: "These words of V.I. Lenin are topical to this day. I can assure you, comrades, that our party will not relax its efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace and the security of the people."

The foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state confirms every day that their deeds are inseparable from their words.

Some 37 years have passed since the terrible day when German fascism, encouraged and supported by international imperialism, made its attempt to destroy the beacon and bastion of socialism. The Soviet people routed fascism, thereby proving that socialism is invincible. The fight against fascism taught the people much. The main lesson is that there must never be any more war.

It is precisely to solving this extremely humane task that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote their efforts. The struggle for the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th Party Congress continues with mounting force.

"No nation on earth," A. Harriman, prominent U.S. public figure and politician, said recently in New York, "desires peace as wholeheartedly as the Soviet people and their leaders. Probably no people on earth are as vitally interested in peace and in saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war as the Soviet people, who suffered enormous loss of life and trials during the grim years of World War II. And no nation does as much to avert the threat of another world war as the Soviet people."

The Soviet Union is fully determined to deepen the detente process, since this is the only possible way to strengthen trust among peoples. It is impossible to achieve a genuine normalization of the world situation without breaking down the barriers of mistrust that cold war forces erect between countries and peoples. For it is precisely mistrust which nourishes such a monstrous offspring of international life as the arms race.

Our country purposefully and patiently pursues a policy aimed at saving the peoples from this calamity engendered by imperialism. Many participants in the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament characterize the USSR's position as an example of the efforts that are necessary in the struggle for the success of the vitally important cause of disarmament. The constructive program of disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet Union has effectively become the session's most important working document during its final stage.

This week an important new step has been taken toward attaining trust among the peoples. A political document on the principles of neighborly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey has been signed as a result of the visit to the USSR by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit. This is a significant event in Soviet-Turkish relations that sums up the result of the great work of both countries in the interests of restoring the neighborliness that existed in the period of V.I. Lenin and K. Ataturk.

The mutual desire of the Soviet Union and Turkey to continue joint efforts to further deepen the neighborly relations between both countries was stressed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's friendly conversation with B. Ecevit in the Kremlin. The signing of this political document is an event of great importance, which opens up new potential for developing and deepening cooperation in bilateral relations and in the international arena.

The cause of the relaxation of international tension continues to make headway.

Vital Question

The other day a U.S. State Department representative made public a statement concerning the editorial article "On the Present Policy of the U.S. Administration," which represents the U.S. administration's official answer to the article.

One cannot help noting that the statement sidesteps the major and urgent questions raised in the article, demonstrating that the policy of the present U.S. administration runs counter to the interests of detente. Nevertheless, the statement declares that the U.S. administration paid the greatest attention to the PRAVDA article and has noted the Soviet position set forth in it. The statement pointed out the U.S. administration's preparations for intensive talks with the Soviet Union in the next few months, including talks on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests and on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The statement does not reveal the U.S. administration's positions on these problems, and certain observers of U.S. political life are wondering whether this statement was not meant mainly to reassure the public in both the United States and other Western countries, which has been worried by the dangerous trends in Washington's policy.

Pointing out the importance of the article, the New York TIMES has written that Moscow does not bandy about the word "danger." In fact Soviet people are not in the habit of turning a blind eye to dangers. [paragraph continues]

However, it is not only people in the Soviet Union who perceive these dangers. In the United States itself the discussion of vital problems in the country's foreign policy has become, in effect, a condemnation of the influential forces in the Carter administration that are attempting to nullify every positive achievement in Soviet-American relations in the last few years.

In Boston recently, Senator C. Mathias said: "At the moment we are living in a critical and important period in the history of mankind. The decisions we make now concerning our relations with the other great nuclear power--the Soviet Union--are ultimately bound to determine the fate of our peoples and of the whole world."

As is known, one of the most fundamental questions of current Soviet-American relations is the conclusion of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. Administration representatives are employing various maneuvers in an attempt to justify freezing this question. In particular, they maintain that..."Soviet interference" in African affairs is an obstacle to cooperation.

It is clear, however, that these are fabrications. Realistically minded Americans note that allegations about the so-called "Soviet-Cuban threat" to Africa are in fact geared to distracting the country's attention from the chief concern: the vital need to halt the arms race and normalize relations with the USSR.

But the opponents of detente are not heeding the voice of reason. Militarist forces are stepping up their dangerous activity. Another "symposium" was held the other day at the Annapolis Naval Academy, which some people in the United States have already nicknamed the "Mecca of the cold war." At the academy American Adm C. Kidd Jr, NATO supreme allied commander Atlantic, once again tried to frighten the West with the mythical "Soviet military threat." Speaking at the same time in Wyoming, one of the most rabid "hawks," Senator B. Goldwater, pubicly called for a return to the cold war era, to the "days of Dulles," to the pursuit of a "policy of threats" toward the USSR.

The magazine NATION has just published Z. Brzezinski's "Memorandum for Members of the Cabinet." It says: "The President wants all members of the Cabinet to be aware of their basic foreign policy tasks." What are these tasks?

Presumably the American presidential adviser is aware of the significance of U.S. relations with the USSR. He cannot, therefore, ignore them completely, so he talks about the need to "stabilize American-Soviet relations." But it would be pointless to scour the memorandum for concrete observations about what Washington intends to do to stabilize them. Instead, you get a detailed account of American foreign policy tasks in other spheres, which makes you think that this is the heart of American foreign policy. Here is an idea of some of these tasks: "insuring sufficient military potential to safeguard our global interests...cooperating closely with our NATO allies..maintaining and expanding global forces...maintaining our strategic and economic presence in Japan and broadening our relations with China...our commitments to Israel remain inviolable."

Through great effort a foundation of mutual trust and cooperation between the United States and the socialist community countries began to form at the beginning of the seventies. This foundation is still very modest today. The enemies of Soviet-American cooperation want to wash it away completely. But this course inevitably harms the national interests of the United States itself. The interests of detente demand the development of positive processes in Soviet-American relations and an end to the arms race. But, clearly, Washington's verbal statements to this effect are not enough. Concrete practical actions are needed, leading to the strengthening of general peace.

The Same Team

The Soviet Government statement published the other day clearly answers a question which has recently generated so many falsifications in imperialist propaganda. Who is responsible for the growth of tension on the African Continent?

Reviving the worst days of colonialism, Western powers, headed by the United States, have switched to collective and aggressive military and political actions in Africa, using the NATO machine to achieve their ends. One of the main tasks they are trying to solve is that of depriving the African peoples of the support of their natural and reliable allies--the socialist community states. The Peking leadership has become imperialism's close confederate and accomplice in these dark days.

When imperialist interference in African affairs assumed a particularly cynical and dangerous form, Peking "synchronized" the activation of its subversive activity on the "black continent." As the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS remarked, "an invasion of Africa by diplomatic and military delegations from the PRC" has begun.

At the height of the Western powers' intervention in Zaire and a few days after Z. Brzezinski's Peking visit, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua turned up in Kinshasa. Last week the Western press was full of reports about a group of Chinese naval officers being sent to Zaire to train Zairian seamen (as is known), the Zairian coastline is only a few kilometers long) and to the effect that a Chinese military delegation was to visit Kinshasa to discuss weapons supplies and the training of cadres with Mobutu.

Remember that prior to this Somali President S. Barre had been invited to Peking. During the talks, the Kenyan paper SUNDAY NATION reported, "Peking expressed its readiness to supply Somalia with weapons, since it deems the present moment exceptionally convenient for the implementation of its attempts to gain a foothold in certain African countries."

Thus we have links in the same chain--the Maoists' direct alinment with the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. Recalling Peking's support for the Pinochet dictatorship and "the strange parallel between its positions and those of the South African racist regime," the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO wrote the other day: "In its foreign policy the Chinese Government is sliding right down to the point of defending the most reactionary regimes on earth."

Also indicative is the way the Western bourgeois press describes Peking's actions. Here are a few sentences: "The new Chinese leadership has reorientated its policy in such a way that it now coincides to a greater degree with American interests" (Washington STAR); "The current Chinese leaders have abandoned any remaining reservations about cooperation with the West and are not hampered by socialist consciousness" (France's L'AURORE); "The once-dominant 'revolutionary component' and support for national liberation movements have receded into the background" (West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER).

The conclusion is obvious: The logic of treachery has led the Chinese leadership to join forces, not only with the opponents of the socialist countries but also with the opponents of the national liberation movement, and to join the camp of the enemies of the African peoples.

The peoples' battle for peace and national independence and against imperialist reaction and its accomplices has become a fierce one. But this fact does not depress the fighters for mankind's bright future. They know that imperialism's dangerous actions can be stopped through active, joint efforts by the forces supporting the cause of peace, freedom and social progress.

SOVIET POSITION INCLUDED IN UN DOCUMENT ON OUTER SPACE

LD242338Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 24 Jun. 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: Outer space should serve the cause of peace and international cooperation. This is the keynote of a U.N. document, that has been circulated here. This document is devoted to the treaty on the principles of activities of states in exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. The USSR's information, included into the document, stresses that the Soviet Union has been invariably regarding outer space as a huge sphere of creative activities, as an arena of peace and broad equal cooperation.

From the very first days of the "cosmic era" the USSR has been invariably coming out for exploration and use of outer space exclusively in the interests of peace and security. The Soviet Union regards peaceful exploration of outer space as the main principle of its space activities. The consistent and persistent struggle for peace in outer space is a logical continuation and one of the directions of the Soviet Union's struggle for world peace.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, the document points out, regard international cooperation in space exploration as a manifestation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, as an important condition of relaxation of international tension and ensuring space exploration in peaceful purposes for the good and in the interests of all countries and peoples.

The joint flight of the Soviet cosmonaut Aleksey Gubarev and Cosmonaut from Czechoslovakia Vladimir Remek aboard the Soviet Soyuz-28 spaceship should be regarded as a new stage in the international undertaking of socialist countries, that aroused thanks to the USSR Government's initiative, stresses the information of Czechoslovakia's Government.

The Government of the United States pointed out that the treaty exerted a favourable impact on international mutual-understanding and cooperation.

UNESCO HEAD RECEIVED BY USSR'S ZEMSKOV IN MOSCOW

LD231511Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 20 June, I.N. Zemskov, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs and USSR deputy foreign minister, received A.M. M'bow, director general of UNESCO, who is making a stopover in Moscow.

On the same day A.M. M'bow left for a visit to Mongolia.

PATOLICHEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW BUSINESS CONFERENCE

LD262010Y Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The present state and prospects of the Soviet Union's business cooperation with the developed capitalist states have been discussed by participants of an international meeting, which opened in Moscow today. It was organized on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev stressed in his speech the importance of such an exchange of opinion between specialists of the USSR and representatives of the business circles of developed capitalist states with a view to bringing to light new possibilities of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Such cooperation is of great importance for improving the international climate, strengthening the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, serves the cause of detente.

The USSR stands for an all-round development of foreign economic relations. This line is based on the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet state, on the steady growth of its economic and scientific-technical potential, planned development of the national economy, Nikolay Patolichev said.

The Helsinki agreements open up new horizons both for bilateral and multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation, it was stressed at the meeting. Soviet partnership with several Western states is an example of mutual benefit, is of a large-scale and long-term character. The discriminatory restrictions on trade with socialist countries, persisting in several states, interfere with the strengthening of international cooperation, are an attempt to revert to the time of the "cold war".

ARBATOV ANALYZES 'DANGEROUS' CHANGES IN U.S. POLICY

LD271056Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by Doctor Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for United States and Canada Studies]

[Text] A review of Soviet-American relations over a long period shows that there have been worse years, such as during the cold war. But a look at recent years shows that these relations have again taken a turn for the worse. In the Soviet Union this state of affairs is a source of great concern. It is viewed as a departure from the relaxation of tension, normalization of relations and expansion of cooperation that especially developed after 1972.

The Soviet Union recently issued a statement about the current state of affairs. The article, entitled "The Current Policy of the U.S. Government," fully reflects the Soviet Union's concern over worsening international relations due to changes in U.S. policy, and it evaluates these changes. The article also confirms the Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at further relaxing tension and preventing relations between the two countries and international relations in general from returning to a cold war.

Changes in U.S. policy can be noted on a wide range of issues. First, the U.S. Government has intensified efforts in the arms race and the accumulation of military potential. This can be seen primarily in the United States. In the past few years every military budget has far outstripped that of the previous year. Furthermore, the United States is sponsoring more and more military programs and, for one, the program to create a neutron weapon. And as if this weren't enough, the United States is doing everything to mobilize all its allies to increase their military potential. All this is being done to give new impetus to the arms race.

This policy was very evident at the last session of the NATO Council, which met last May in Washington. This policy is all the more alarming since it includes clear attempts to halt the current talks on limiting arms.

Another policy is to worsen bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This can be seen in attempts to hasten the arms race, stop the talks underway and interfere with the cooperation and contacts that began to develop in recent years between our two countries. For one, cooperation is hindered by the growing attempts on the part of the United States to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union and the continual anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

And finally, the situation is aggravated by the obvious attempts of the United States to find a common language with China on an anti-Soviet platform. Furthermore, the United States is trying to take on China's famous anti-Sovietism, which is all the more dangerous since the Chinese leadership is constantly saying that the relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence and peace are illusions and that the only real prospect is another war.

There is one more direction in American policy and that is a clearly interventionist and expansionist tendency that's on the rise. This can be noted especially in relations with Africa, for one, in American participation in the armed intervention in Zaire and in attempts to create an organization that would guarantee constant and police-like interference in African events.

To achieve these aims the United States is using its European allies and is trying to set up an international force that would include representatives from reactionary regimes on the continent and white mercenaries. All this, and not even to mention the statements made to justify this policy, give more and more cause to say that changes are being made in U.S. policy that are dangerous for peace and for the relaxation of tension.

ANNAPOLIS SPEECH FAILS TO DISPEL 'MIST OF CONFUSION'

LD261509Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Mist on the Potomac"]

[Text] Washington--On the eve of U.S. President J. Carter's speech to graduates of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, the local press wrote a great deal to the effect that in it the President would finally disperse the mist shrouding Washington's foreign policy and put an end to the discordance in the higher echelons of power, which is causing public confusion and perplexity.

And now the promised speech has been delivered. Despite certain positive aspects and, so to speak, good words about detente, the President's speech smacked of the spirit of bellicosity. Even in the opinion of veteran U.S. commentators it was overloaded with cold-war cliches and contained an inadmissible tone with regard to the Soviet Union.

The very first commentaries on Carter's speech showed that the realistic section of the U.S. public voices alarm over the prevalence in Washington's corridors of power of the "tough policy" linked with the name and concepts of Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs. In the opinion of the Washington POST, the latter has "convinced the President, this time at least, that the nature of Soviet-U.S. relations must be changed" (meaning a return from cooperation to confrontation).

Americans whose heads are not clouded by cold war rhetoric understand that precisely such a change in Soviet-U.S. relations harbors a genuine and not an invented threat to the cause of peace. Thus R. Barnett, an employee of Washington's Institute for Policy Studies, warns of the latent danger in escalating the anti-Soviet campaign now being conducted in the United States. In confrontation politics, the author emphasizes, one wrong step is all that is needed, and the result could be an uncontrollable chain reaction of measures and countermeasures leading to nuclear war. Barnett reminds us that in such a case 140 million Americans would die and 75 percent of the country's territory would be devastated.

Barnett is by no means alone in his fears. A few days before Carter's Annapolis speech, I visited the headquarters of an influential public organization--the American Committee for East-West Accord. The committee's directors, Carl Mercy and Jeanne Mattison spoke of the steps they are taking to counteract the wave of anti-Soviet and war hysteria. An anthology called "Commonsense in American Relations" has just been published with a foreword by ex-Senator W. Fulbright. A movie is being prepared on the subject of the danger of the arms race. The members of the committee have prepared a letter addressed to J. Carter. It criticizes the anti-Soviet psychosis that is being fanned in the country.

This letter was handed over to J. Carter precisely on the eve of the President's Annapolis speech. The spirit of that speech showed that the President had not taken the voice of the public into account. The committee published a statement expressing "tremendous disappointment with the President's speech." [paragraph continues]

The statement was signed by the committee's cochairmen--the eminent scientist J. Galbraith and G. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR--by D. Kendall, chairman of the Pepsico board of directors, and by other prominent U.S. public figures, politicians and representatives of business, science and culture.

Yes, the speech designed to "subdue passions" is creating still greater concern, and the speech designed to "clarify the situation" is still further obscuring the political horizons. With the exception of the inveterate "hawks" on Capitol Hill and with the exception of the military-industrial complex, the reactionary labor union leadership and the most frantic cold-war propagandists in the mass news media, the philosophical credo in Carter's Annapolis speech arouses a range of adverse emotions among the U.S. public: open protest, hostility, alarm, perplexity and dissent.

The reaction caused here by the editorial article "On the Present Policy of the U.S. Administration" published in the Soviet press is very significant in describing the sentiments of the U.S. public. If we were to try to describe it in one word, that word would be "relief." My Washington acquaintances, who are very directly concerned with foreign policy problems, emphasized the realistic and "wisely considered" tone of the article, as one interlocutor put it, and the analysis contained in it. "What a good thing you did not yield to the temptation to begin a cold war skirmish," another interlocutor told me.

These sentiments are reflected in newspaper commentaries and even in headlines. Here are a few examples: "The Soviet Union Declines the Invitation to Subscribe to Detente's Burial," newspaper headlines proclaim. "The Soviet Union Reaffirms Its Policy of Easing International Tension and Developing Good Relations with the United States." In its editorial the Washington POST describes the editorial article in the Soviet press as "good news" and points out elsewhere that it "contains motifs of hope at a time of clouded atmosphere."

People here believe that Secretary of State Vance's speech to the House International Relations Committee, which emphasized the positive and constructive approach to Soviet-U.S. relations, was also, to some extent, a result of the atmosphere created by the Soviet editorial article. People here also note the "down-to-earth" nature of Vance's speech in Atlantic City. The Washington POST writes that the two latest speeches by the Secretary of State "undoubtedly represent an attempt to cool the heated rhetoric covering a wide range of protests--from the public warning by the Soviet Union to the open expression of discontent on Capitol Hill."

Yes, it must be said that the wave of such sentiments reaches even to the Capitol. The accelerated revival of the cold-war spirit has startled the legislators, and Carter's "elucidatory" speech in Annapolis has merely aggravated their disquiet without increasing clarity.

The most influential members of the House International Relations Committee have sent the President a letter voicing concern over the change in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. The letter, signed by 14 congressmen and asking for an explanation of the "confusion and doubts," was prepared on the eve of Carter's Annapolis speech and, so to speak, was delayed in delivery.

Since the President's speech not only did not dispel the legislators' confusion and doubts but merely aggravated them, the letter was rewritten more decisively and handed to the addressee by Congressman Clement Zablocki, chairman of the committee. The letter notes alarm over Brzezinski's recent sharp attacks on the Soviet Union, voices doubt as to whether linkage of the events in Africa with the development of Soviet-U.S. relations is in the United States' national interests and emphasizes the existence of "confusion" in certain very important foreign policy areas. "Presidents and their assistants must be extremely circumspect in their rhetoric. They must avoid legitimizing hysterics," the letter reads.

Similar sentiments also reign in the U.S. Senate. Senator Frank Church, who is soon to head the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently declared in a television interview that the Carter administration is just too keen on the game called "the Russians are coming, the Russians are coming!"--which is a manifestation of the old cold-war syndrome.

Church is not alone in his criticism. He is also supported by such influential senators as E. Muskie, E. Kennedy, D. Bumpers, G. McGovern, W. Proxmire and some others. And Senator A. Cranston, majority whip, recently urged the speediest conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement.

The White House was probably not expecting such a sharply negative reaction to the president's Annapolis speech. At any rate, it has taken his immediate advisers unawares.

Political commentators correctly point out that the Annapolis speech is a logical continuation of Carter's other speeches, at Wake Forest University, North Carolina, for example, on 17 March. And, which is also important, it is backed up by the administration's deeds--the policy of stepping up the arms race, as demonstrated both by the discussion of the new military budget in Congress and by the NATO Council summit session which has just ended.

It is not out of place to recall that J. Carter's victory in the 1976 presidential election was tremendously facilitated by promises of peace and prosperity to the American people and by the promise to curb the Pentagon's appetite, reduce its military budgets, curtail trade in weapons and halt the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. Carter arrived at the White House in part because he promised to continue the policy of detente and promised to continue improving relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

If these election promises were implemented, this would significantly benefit the cause of peace and detente. Then there would be no need, either to disperse the mist on the Potomac or, still less, to make it descend.

CARTER POLICY 'TURNABOUTS' INCLUDE SALT, AFRICA

LD2613352 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 16 Jun 78 pp 8-9 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov report: "Washington Turnabouts"]

[Text] New York--In the past 18 months the White House's foreign policy course has been marked by numerous turnabouts. But the latest turnabout reflected in J. Carter's Annapolis speech and in Z. Brzezinski's interview is of special significance. Local political commentators continue to speculate on the reasons for what is happening. They cannot agree on the final aims Washington has in mind, but they are unanimous in their assessment: "Relations between East and West have reached an all-time low" (TIME magazine). The present events reminded commentator Joseph Harsch of 12 March 1947, when the "Truman Doctrine" of armed intervention in the affairs of other people was proclaimed and the cold war began.

Fears are growing here that the first victim of the latest turnabout in policy may be the virtually completed strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement. "Authoritative sources state," the Washington POST writes, "that three questions remain unresolved, and only one of these requires serious talks. The other two will be resolved of their own accord."

Recently, Z. Brzezinski stated in a sensational television interview: "We have, it seems to me, made correct and balanced proposals (on SALT-Yu.G.). If they are accepted, the preparation of the agreement will take a few days. If this does not happen, we will wait until we receive a positive answer to them."

This sounds like an ultimatum and, in practice, signifies a refusal to discuss the Soviet proposals, which the U.S. side recently found perfectly acceptable.

Immediately after this interview the press began to suggest, increasingly persistently, the possibility of at least temporarily halting the talks. The Washington POST front-paged an article under the headline "United States Freezes Strategic Arms Talks." As proof, the newspaper quoted "authoritative sources" and the testimony of unnamed government representatives. The President decided to refute these assertions personally. On 2 June, he called reporters to the Oval Office and stated that the article "harms our country and undermines confidence in me and, I believe, worsens the prospects for the continuation of our government's main policy aimed at the persistent discussion of issues linked with SALT."

But these good intentions concerning Soviet-U.S. talks do not tally with the spirit of the speech delivered by the President 5 days later to graduates of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. The day before this the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quoted the words of an anonymous White House official concerning "the carefully regulated, cautious but definite move to the right" in the government's strategy. The speech showed how far this move had gone.

It is called here the "hardest" speech yet with respect to the Soviet Union. It contains sharp attacks on the Soviet system--an area which statemen do not usually touch on, since the way of life chosen by another people is totally outside their competence.

Turning to international affairs, J. Carter began to complain of "the persistent and growing armed intervention in Africa by the Soviet Union and Cuba." These fabrications were refuted by the Soviet and Cuban side at a very authoritative level. It emerges that, during the 4 weeks of NATO intervention in Zaire, Washington has been unable to find any evidence whatsoever of this "intervention." "Even those people in the administration," the Washington POST writes, "who had access to intelligence allegedly providing documentary confirmation of the accusations doubt whether they definitely indicate Cuban participation."

The administration has refused to satisfy the seemingly legitimate request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it be acquainted with this information. As a result of prolonged wrangling the intelligence information (but not in its complete form) was presented to the Committee on Intelligence and the CIA director addressed the Foreign Relations Committee. After the session, committee Chairman Sparkman and Senators McGovern, Church and Clark, who leads the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs, voiced doubts as to the validity of the accusations. Senator Javits alone was among the "convinced." "This suggests a parallel with what has already happened during the Vietnam war," McGovern stressed. "Different people look at the same information and reach different conclusions." "The result," the New York TIMES notes, "proved to have a negative effect on administration efforts to back up President Carter's accusations against Cuba over its responsibility for the events in Katanga (Shaba)."

Let us now turn to the aims Washington is pursuing in Africa. Are they compatible with the African states' actual desire to rid themselves of outside interference, racial conflicts and poverty and its attendant troubles?

From the viewpoint of Washington and its partners, during the recent colonial period Zaire meant copper (it holds sixth place in the world), cobalt (80 percent goes to the United States), zinc, manganese, cadmium, platinum and other minerals. But Zaire is also a country where unemployment has reached a terrible scale and the cost of living is rising 75 percent a year. It is a country where, according to NEWSWEEK, of the $450 million obtained from the sale of coffee last year only $120 million reached the government treasury.

All this serves as a nutrient medium for the population's growing dissatisfaction. It is well known that in January clashes occurred between local inhabitants and were suppressed by government troops in the Idofa and Kikwit regions, 450 miles east of Kinshasa. In March an officer's plot was uncovered in Kinshasa. After this a purge began in the army.

The true course of events is no secret to the press or, of course, to the government. "Washington, Paris, or Brussels," TIME magazine writes, "have no illusions concerning the true nature of the regime in Zaire. But the Zaire leader is a firm anticommunist and tested friend of the West." And that is the entire explanation.

U.S. transport aircraft are now carrying Moroccan Army units to Zaire, while France is enlisting Senegal, Gabon and the Ivory Coast to participate in these punitive forces. The law prohibits the United States from supplying arms in the event of conflicts in Africa. It was recently announced that Saudi Arabia, Iran and Egypt are prepared to send U.S. arms at their disposal to the interventionist forces. The Africans are to be used as cannon fodder and Washington is responsible for financing and organizing the aggression.

As was shown by the latest NATO Council session and by the recent Paris meeting of representatives of the United States, France, Belgium, Britain and the FRG, a permanent interventionist corps is not intended just for Zaire. To judge by a statement by a State Department representative, a planned Brussels meeting will discuss the question of "insuring the security of the African Continent as a whole." It is no accident that Senator Clark fears that U.S. military intervention in events in Angola or Rhodesia could lead the country to a "new Vietnam." Back in April the CIA director tried to discuss with Clark the secret plan for deliveries of U.S. arms to France for their transfer to antigovernment forces in Angola.

President J. Carter has officially demanded that he be freed from the restrictions on arms deliveries and other military aid legislated after the CIA's resounding failure in Angola in 1975. The Washington POST comments: "The Carter administration, which came to power with a promise to alter the nature of U.S. policy in Africa, which was characterized by features of the cold war, has in recent months altered its rhetoric and considerably revised its operations on this continent."

It is not surprising that opposition to the White House's African policy is expanding in the United States. A number of senators have been joined by 18 members of the House of Representatives who have accused the administration of pursuing an African policy" steered toward cold war." Even General Westmoreland, who was in command of U.S. troops in Vietnam, has raised objections.

Nor has J. Carter encountered unanimity among the NATO partners. "The acute crises of the present day should not cloud the horizon," FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has warned. The small NATO countries like the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark prefer to stand aside. Protests are also growing in Africa itself. Tanzanian President J. Nyerere has sharply criticized the "plans for rule in Africa." The Algerian and Libyan governments have published protest statements. Tanzania's DAILY NEWS warns: "The Western powers are planning to create banana republics in their own neocolonialist interests."

Discussing the reasons for the present turnabout in Washington's foreign policy, the U.S. press is inclined to explain it by "internal requirements." It is, it says, a case of the administration's desire to parry the Republicans' mid-term election maneuvers and their accusations of "flabbiness" and to distract public attention from internal difficulties (unemployment, inflation, racial clashes) with the aid of foreign policy steps. But the main function of the "tough speeches" and the stirring of passions over Africa is nonetheless to conceal and "explain" to the public the new round of the arms race launched by NATO under U.S. pressure and the expanding armed intervention in Africa.

... It is said that the White House attaches great significance to public opinion. Its staff even includes a specialist on public opinion polls. But judging by recent events, progressively less account is being taken of this opinion. After all, the polls confirm that the overwhelming majority of Americans favor a policy of cooperation and a search for arms limitation agreements and to their resolute protest against interference in the affairs of other peoples.

'DISPLAY OF TOUGHNESS' AT FORT HOOD 'INSULTING ARROGANCE'

LD270633Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has called a $1 million display of American military fire power at Fort Hood, Texas, as well worth it. Last week he attended war games there described as a preparation to beat off a Russian attack on Texas. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this comment:

On Saturday the American President vowed to take firm action to curb American government spending. However, hours later he said that the firing of more than 30,000 rounds of costly ammunition by the Army and Air Force was worthwhile just for his own education. It really is nobody's business how much money-worth of military ammunition should go down the drain for the sake of education except perhaps for the American taxpayer, but it is a totally different matter when such fireworks, educational as they might be, have a definite anti-Soviet coloration.

After the military fireworks in Fort Hood, the United States President made a statement addressed to America's allies and potential enemies in which he underscored his determination to maintain American military strength at a high level. In other words, the war games in Texas were used as yet another opportunity to warn the world that Washington's idea of world stability is boosting the arms race instead of slowing it down. According to press reports President Carter went to Texas to boost his image in the eyes of the American people, the image that, according to the American mass media, has been declining steadily. So to boost it the White House has been placing a lot of accent lately on the elements of confrontation with the USSR and not on cooperation.

It appears that certain circles in the United States are carried away by anti-Soviet moods and cannot resist the temptation to demonstrate their toughness to the USSR. I wonder if that is the right way to boost prestige? Such a show of toughness has every chance to develop some political tactic into a dangerous and uncontrolled political course. The ease with which some 30,000 rounds of ammunition were fired at Fort Hood to educate the American President under the pretext of repulsing an ostensible Russian invasion of Texas is disturbing. America is surrounded by friendly nations and two oceans. It has never experienced what this country has gone through in terms of human losses and material destruction, in terms of the excruciating bitterness of the post-war years. In spite of all this the Soviet Union has never allowed itself such a show of insulting arrogance.

The American Air Force was said several months ago to conduct a special pilot training program. A squadron of F-5 fighters was repainted in the Soviet Air Force insignia and posed as Soviet-made Mig-21 jets, while another squadron was practicing dog-fights with these so-called Soviet jets. I wonder what kind of reaction similar Soviet steps would have caused in America? Last weekend, the American Army and Air Force were beating off an imaginery Russian invasion of Texas. But there being no Russian shadow over Texas, by far a more dangerous one was looming over Fort Hood last weekend--the shadow of James Forrestal.

MCGOVERN HITS U.S.-INSPIRED 'ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION'

LD261525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sensible Call"]

[Text] Washington, 24 June--Whereas representatives of the U.S. administration are fueling an anti-Soviet campaign in an attempt to freeze the talks on limiting strategic arms, sober-minded U.S. politicians are voicing support for the policy of detente and advocating the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement.

The Soviet Union and the United States have seen for themselves from their own experiences the tremendous advantages of detente, U.S. Senator G. McGovern, prominent U.S. politician, told a TASS correspondent. The many bilateral agreements concluded by both governments in the last few years graphically testify that cooperation is bringing each country immeasurably greater benefits than mutual distrust and confrontation. However, the cold war has deep roots and certain of its trends are still alive. The atmosphere of suspicion regarding the Soviet Union's policy that has been stoked in the United States in the last few weeks serves as an example of this. This atmosphere, I am convinced, does not contribute to mutual understanding between our countries.

And so I am not surprised that the Soviet press has published the article "On the Present Policy of the U.S. Administration," which represents an answer to recent speeches by representatives of the U.S. administration. I regard this article as an important foreign policy statement by the Soviet Government, which expressed its legitimate concern at the U.S.' actions that are hampering implementation of the detente policy and warned the United States that the U.S. administration's excessive "toughness" in Soviet-American relations threatens a return to cold war. At the same time the Soviet Union stressed that it does not accept invitations to join in the funeral of detente and has chosen peace and cooperation as the basis for its foreign policy activity. The senator noted that this is a constructive approach, and it is necessary to work actively in this direction to eradicate remnants of the cold war since there is no reasonable alternative nowadays to joint efforts to end the arms race.

At the present time there is no problem more urgent and pressing than that of slowing down and totally ending the arms race, McGovern went on to point out. I do not doubt for a minute that the Soviet people, who lost 20 million people during World War II, sincerely desire lasting world peace.

Disarmament questions occupy a central place in bilateral relations, the Senator stressed. The limitation of strategic arms; a prohibition against the production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction; a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests--these are the most important problems facing our governments in this sphere.

In my opinion, which is shared by many congressmen, the arms race, besides being unable to insure real security for each side, is also a very expensive enterprise, McGovern noted. This year alone the world will spend more than $400 billion on arms.

The signing of the Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Armaments in 1972 enabled the United States to save $15 billion. And now, if the new SALT agreement is not concluded, this will cost U.S. taxpayers an extra $75 billion every year for the next 5 years. This is one more significant reason for reaching an agreement as rapidly as possible, the Senator stressed.

McGovern noted that it is necessary to make maximum efforts to reach agreement during the talks of unresolved problems. In this connection he pointed out that the actions of the U.S. administration, which is attempting to link the Soviet-American SALT talks with other issues that have nothing whatever to do with this problem, will not benefit the United States but, on the contrary, can only substantially complicate work on reaching an agreement. The work now being carried out to create new arms such as the neutron bomb also does not go along with the spirit of cooperation and mutual restraint. I have repeatedly opposed and continue to oppose creation of this new type of nuclear weapon, the Senator stressed.

I believe that the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement will accord equally with the interests of both countries. The time has come now to take specific steps that will contribute to progress at the talks. The creation of a special group in the Senate that supports the limitation of strategic arms, which was created at the initiative of senators in favor of the new agreement, has been highly useful in this connection, McGovern noted.

The overwhelming majority of Americans supports both countries' positive efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening peace on earth. As the results of recent public opinion polls show, more than 70 percent of the U.S. population advocate continuation of the detente policy and a speedy conclusion of a new SALT agreement. This is a gratifying phenomenon that testifies that good opportunities now exist for adopting specific measures to curb the nuclear arms race. And so both sides must make maximum efforts for the speediest successful completion of the talks, McGovern stressed in conclusion.

CRANSTON STATEMENT EMPHASIZES NEED FOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD270952Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 27, TASS--Thoughtful American politicians reject the attempts at hampering the establishment and development of Soviet-American cooperation. Alan Cranston, the deputy Democratic majority leader in the Senate, issued a statement saying, among other things, that their relations with the Soviet Union were manyfaceted. In some fields they could cooperate and establish stable working relations. In others, they were divided by differences they should strive to overcome through peaceful economic and political competition and not through military confrontation.

The Senator emphasized that in no other sphere was the adjustment of differences through cooperation and not confrontation as badly needed as in the sphere of limiting the strategic arms race.

In this context Alan Cranston cited figures of the latest Harris public opinion polls, which indicated that the proportion of Americans in favour of reaching a strategic arms limitation agreement had increased from 59 percent in 1976, to 66 percent in 1977 and to 75 percent in 1978.

The senator emphasized that the results of those polls convincingly exposed the falsity of "arguments" marshalled by certain quarters in the United States of late, to the effect that the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks allegedly were not supported by American opinion. Cranston expressed hope that the USSR and the USA, backed by broad support of the public, would be able successfully to accomplish the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the interests of the two countries and all mankind.

U.S. 'HAWKS' CONTRIBUTE TO ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD231754Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy writes: The "cold war" forces in the United States are embittering their attacks on the international detente, are fanning up an anti-Soviet hysteria. Thus, a flat-out call to bring back the deplorable "cold war" time has been made by the notorious "hawk" in the American Congress, Senator Barry Goldwater. That legislator advocated a recurrence to the John Dulles days.

The American Academy of Political Science has also joined the clamorous chorus of enemies of peace and detente. The academy has issued a collection under a tendentious title: "The Soviet Threat: Myths and Realities". The content of that publication irrefutably shows that the aim of its authors was to make their contribution to the campaign now being fanned up by certain circles in the United States, the campaign aimed at worsening the Soviet-American relations, at justifying and whipping up a new round of the arms race.

The collection opens with an article by the not unknown Nitze, who rules the roost in the notorious Committee on the Present Danger. Former deputy chief of the Pentagon is trying to intimidate the readers with fabrications about a "Soviet menace", finding it in nearly every area of the globe, up to the Fiji Islands. The Washington "hawk" needed this downright slander, as is clear from the article, for calls to accelerate the build-up of the U.S. military potential.

While Nitze wholesales the "threat" myth, staff-member of the Temple University R. Bissell tries to sell it in retail, rehashing the fables of Washington scribblers on Soviet "interference" in Africa. Grossly destorting facts about the Soviet Union's assistance to the peoples of the African Continent, which are waging national liberation struggle, he meanwhile takes under protection Western countries' "historical relations" with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Many other articles in the collection run in the same vein. The obvious aim of their authors is to put a kind of a "theoretical" basis to the activities of those groupings in the United States, which stake on undermining the relaxation of tension, on confrontation and military rivalry, on the arms race.

The impression is that the Academy of Political Science, which claims the role of a prestigious scientific association, has determined its place in the acute struggle which is under way in the United States on questions of detente and relations with the Soviet Union. There is every indication that its stance serves the "science" of aggravation of international tension and the arms race, which leads that organization into one camp with the "cold war" proponents.

What is really the explanation for the fact that the clamorous chorus of detente opponents of all hues sounds so loudly in the United States exactly now? Seemingly, the matter is that the official Washington's obvious turn to the so-called "cool war" has created a suitable atmosphere for the foes of peaceful coexistence. And they started, so to say, crawling out of all holes.

SENATOR BYRD TO ACT AS ENVOY TO PRESSURE NATO ALLIES

LD262202Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 26 June (TASS correspondent)--It has been announced here that President J. Carter has decided to send Senate Majority Leader R. Byrd to Western Europe at the end of the month. As the President's "personal representative," he will hold talks at NATO headquarters and in a number of West European capitals.

As R. Byrd stated at a press conference, his task is to underline the importance which the United States places on implementing the decisions of the Washington session of the NATO Council and to urge U.S. allies to draw up specific programs for achieving the planned goals.

As is known, a new long-term program for building up the military potential of this aggressive bloc was adopted at the Washington session of the NATO Council. Under U.S. pressure the West European allies agreed to increase their military spending by 3 percent annually and also to speed up the integration of their armed forces within the NATO framework.

At the request of J. Carter, R. Byrd will also visit Spain, which the NATO leaders have long dreamed of drawing into the bloc. He has been instructed to tell the Spanish leaders about the "great importance which the United States places on defense cooperation with Spain."

Accompanying Military Activity

LD262218Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 26 June--The broad circles of the FRG public, like that of other countries of Western Europe, are alarmed by the decisions of the NATO Council in Washington on the adoption of a new long-term arms program. They see this decision as proof of the clear reluctance of the leaders of the United States and a number of other leading NATO countries to demonstrate a constructive approach to solving the tasks of disarmament, and disregard for the hopes and concerns of peace-loving peoples.

But the U.S. leaders do not intend to be influenced by such a reaction. On the contrary, they are sending a special emissary to Western Europe, with the task of forcing through the plans adopted at the Washington session. Such is the role of Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader. As DPA reports from Washington, Byrd will visit Bonn and London at the beginning of July on instructions from the U.S. President, to "underline the importance of NATO's long-term arms program." Referring to Byrd's comments, DPA notes that the U.S. President has "pointed out the need" to increase military spending by Bonn and London. In other words, the NATO partners will have to open their purses further for military needs.

The "forcing through" operation is accompanied by practical U.S. activity to intensify its military presence in the FRG. Accourding the press, this year U.S. Army units will be transferred to the northern parts of the FRG. A tank brigade is to be stationed on the (Garlstadt Plain) near Bremen.

The increase in numbers of U.S. Armed Forces in the FRG is motivated by the NATO strategy, large regions of Lower Saxony are being used more and more intensively for various NATO maneuvers in which units of the U.S. Armed Forces play a decisive role.

CARTER, UK'S CALLAGHAN DISCUSS NATO COUNCIL DECISIONS

LD270604Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In Washington there have been talks between President James Carter and the British prime minister, James Callaghan. In the view of observers they concentrated on the implementation of the recent NATO Council decisions to step up the bloc's war preparations and hasten its military integration.

SENATE REPORT SHOWS AUTHORITIES KNEW OF KCIA ACTIVITIES

LD241024Y Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 23, TASS--The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has prepared an official report in which it cites numerous facts showing that the American authorities have known since 1963 about secret espionage operations by the Seoul Central Intelligence Agency against members of the opposition of the South Korean regime residing in the USA, but have not taken any steps to cut short these illegal activities. Thus, the FBI connived at the fact that South Korean intelligence agents were carrying on a campaign of terror and intimidation against the opponents of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorship.

FORMER CIA AGENT FOUND GUILTY OVER BOOK ON VIETNAM

LD262210Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The American authorities are heaping judicial repressions on those who dare to expose publicly the illegal dirty tricks of the CIA. A court in Alexandria (Virginia) has found the former CIA agent F. Snepp "guilty" for revealing in a recent book the seamy side of CIA operations during the American aggression in Vietnam and showing the greed, venality and corruption of the upper ranks of the U.S. command in Vietnam.

Judge O. Lewis rejected a defense demand that Snepp's "case" be tried by jury in an ordinary court and upheld almost unconditionally all the accusations brought by the CIA. He declared that the publishing of a book critical of the CIA without that agency's permission amounted to "malicious and deliberate perfidy." The sentence will be announced later.

Even the bourgeois American press has had to admit that the trial in Alexandria was biased. For example, the Washington STAR notes in an editorial that the judge "gave absolute priority to the prerogatives of the CIA" and that his arguments regarding Snepp's motives displayed intolerance. The publisher of the book, Bernstein, has said that the trial of F. Snepp was an example of "repressive use of the judicial machinery."

The reprisals in Alexandria are seen here as one more proof of the government's intention to protect the U.S. intelligence services from further exposures of their illegal activities. They are further proof of the gross suppression of freedom of speech and show up the hypocrisy of the U.S. authorities, who are making a lot of noise about supposed violations of human rights abroad while at the same time savagely crushing the smallest manifestation of independence of mind in the United States itself.

SRV'S INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT PROMPTS PRC INTERFERENCE

LD2613492 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[M. Georgiyev Article: "Vietnam's Righteous Cause"]

[Text] The international public is attentively watching the dangerous development of events caused by China's patently unfriendly policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Peking's premeditated actions regarding the alleged "grievous plight" of persons of Chinese origin in Vietnam, which are designed to bring pressure to bear on the SRV, and a widespread anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign are assuming greater proportions.

As has been reported, on 1 May 1978 the Chinese authorities issued an open statement about an alleged campaign to "persecute and ostracize" persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. The SRV Government's legitimate measures for the nationalization of large-scale private industry and trade in the southern part of the country and especially in Ho Chi Minh City served as a pretext for this statement. This property was mainly owned by the Chinese bourgeoisie concentrated in Cholon, a suburb of Ho Chi Minh City. Big bourgeoisie figures, who supported Thieu's puppet regime faithfully with their capital, were unable to reconcile themselves to the victory of the people and to the fundamental socioeconomic transformations that conform with the interests of the broadest masses of the working people. Using economic levers, they tried to disrupt the economy and undermine the foundations of people's power. The decision of the SRV Government concerning the big bourgeoisie has prompted Peking to indignantly defend the exploiters and demand exceptional rights for them. The ferment began, with Peking's assistance, among persons of Chinese nationality living in various regions of the country. Peking's agents forced the inhabitants by threats and other pressure, to abandon work at enterprises, schools, mines and ports, where the Chinese enjoyed all rights as citizens of the republic.

The Vietnamese Government repeatedly proposed to the Chinese side that the question of persons of Chinese origin be discussed in a spirit of friendship, that relations between the countries not be exacerbated and that the friendly links between the two peoples not be undermined. But Peking, which refused to negotiate, evidently needed this issue to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam and to attempt to retard Vietnam's development.

The Chinese side created difficulties at various installations being built in Vietnam: Deliveries of essential blueprints, machinery and equipment were delayed, and, if they were delivered, they were frequently incomplete. All this had an adverse effect on the construction and commissioning of installations essential to the country and retarded the development of the economy.

On 12 May the PRC Government decided to suspend the deliveries of equipment being granted to Vietnam, declaring that the money saved would be used to employ persons of Chinese nationality who had allegedly been "driven" from Vietnam. More acts of pressure from Peking followed: It recalled the majority of its technical specialists, began delaying the implementation of trade contracts and unilaterally annulled a number of bilateral agreements.

The Chinese leadership has taken actions that affect the interest of a number of other countries. Thus it has started to prohibit or restrict the transit of equipment and materials essential for Vietnam across China's territory from European countries.

Without reason, the Chinese Government decided to close the Vietnamese general consulates in Kun Ming, Nanking and Canton, and has instructed all employees of the consulates to leave China. This is a serious act aimed at the further exacerbation of Chinese-Vietnamese relations. At the same time, the Chinese authorities have increased tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, and are fostering anti-Vietnamese actions by persons of Chinese nationality within the SRV.

Initially, it is difficult to understand what might explain such actions vis-a-vis a socialist country since Peking had quite recently avowed friendly feelings for Vietnam. If you look closely, the reasons for this conduct become understandable.

The historic victory of the Vietnamese people which led to the unification of the country, the peace-loving foreign policy of the SRV and the growth of its international prestige caused a negative reaction on the part of the Chinese leadership which perceived in these facts a serious obstacle to the implementation of its hegemonist plans.

The Chinese chauvinists, in seeking to hamper the work of the building of socialism in Vietnam, are directing their blows against all world socialism and against the people struggle for national independence. They are thereby allied with imperialist reaction.

The world public and the press of many countries are emphasizing the fact that the Chinese leadership uses emigrees in its political plans and interests when it deems this advantageous. The peoples of Southeast Asia are well acquainted with this from the examples of Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma. At the same time, observers note that Peking's policy, in practice, serves its hegemonist aims and the desire to compel the developing countries to serve Peking. For this purpose, Peking uses all possible means of pressure, including Chinese emigrees and especially the Chinese bourgeoisie. Chinese representatives repeatedly declare publicly that China is a developing country and belongs to the so-called Third World. This maneuver is designed to deceive the public of the developing countries. The provocations concerning Vietnam show once again that China is pursuing a policy of expansion and is setting itself the goal of bringing Southeast Asia under its control.

The country which endured a devastating war lasting 30 years and which repulsed the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism has now found itself confronted by unceremonious and crude pressure from the Chinese leadership. These attacks by Peking against Vietnam are encountering the sharp condemnation of the progressive public of the world who understand perfectly well what lurks behind the screen of "concern" for "persecuted" persons of Chinese nationality.

The Chinese leaders, having unleashed these unseemly actions against Vietnam, are counting on causing difficulties in its peaceful building and on hindering its successful advance. But this policy is doomed to failure. "The people of Vietnam," says an SRV Government note to the PRC Government, "traversed a difficult and complex path to their present glorious victory. Bearing aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, adhering unswervingly to the course toward independence, autonomy [samostoyatelnost] and international solidarity, developing a spirit of self-reliance and receiving assistance from their friends throughout the world, the people of Vietnam will undoubtedly defend and successfully build a peaceful, independent, united and Socialist Vietnam and will make a worthy contribution to the cause of the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

The cause of Vietnam, the cause of socialism, is a righteous cause. It will certainly secure victory!

INTERNECINE CLASHES, PURGES OF CCP OFFICIALS EXAMINED

LD241512Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

["Peking: Strife Among Chinese Leadership"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes: According to reports from Peking, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the CPC City Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the city of Tientsin, one of the biggest industrial centres of the PRC, was stripped of all his posts. No reason for his removal was given. At a mass meeting held in this connection, the new secretary of the City Committee who was appointed by Peking said merely that the campaign for exposing and criticizing "the gang of four" in Tientsin was conducted at a slow pace over twenty months.

This is only one of many facts showing that purges and reshuffles of leading cadres continue in China. Thus, the newspaper JEN-MIN HIH-PAO [PEOPLE's DAILY] published recently the decision of the State Council of the PRC and of the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee on the purge carried out among the party and administrative leadership of Port-Arthur-Dalny (Lu-Ta) where deputy commander of the Shenyang Military District, first secretary of the CPC Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, Liu Te-tsai, was removed from his posts and secretary of the City Committee, Hsuan Shih-ming, and a number of leaders of the City Security Board were arrested.

The Chinese radio at the same time reported that another "bourgeois element," Hsui Chao-chang, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Young Communist League, was "exposed" at a mass meeting in Changchun, the administrative centre of Kirin Province, and was immediately arrested. He was accused of slandering the deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Teng Hsiao-ping, and of "conducting with increased energy the struggle" against chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Hua Kuo-feng, after "the gang of four" was removed. Similar reports arrive from Heilungkiang, Shansi, Liaoning provinces and from a number of other areas of China.

Commenting on these reports, foreign observers and foreign diplomats accredited in Peking point out that a tense situation persists in China. It is marked by political instability and strife of different groupings both among the Peking top echelon and among cadres of the medium echelon. The Hong Kong bulletin CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS points out that all these symptoms indicate that there is some malaise in the state. Observers are of the opinion that there is confrontation between the two main groupings: between "orthodox Maoists," on the one hand, who are striving to preserve Maoism with hardly any changes and those, on the other hand, who would like, without affecting Maoism's foundations, to rid it of some of its most odious aspects and to adapt it to the new conditions forming after Mao Tse-tung's death.

One of the main differences among these groupings is the attitude to the "Cultural Revolution." One group of the Maoists is lauding in every way the so-called "Cultural Revolution," while the other group declares that "a correct assessment" should be made of the "revolution" and of the role that "the group [gang] of four" played in organizing it. In this connection, observers noted the army conference on political work that was held in Peking from April 27 to June 6. This conference was attended by almost all members of the Chinese leadership.

A polemic was started at the conference. Some of its participants demanded that the Maoist doctrines should not be abandoned and declared for "mutual support in the leadership" on the basis of "Mao's ideas", while others criticized those who "talk every day about Mao Tse-tung's ideas but have no realistic approach to the matter" and strongly insisted that mass purges be continued. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH stresses in this connection that differences among the Chinese top leaders are manifested every more clearly.

Numerous materials in the Chinese press also attest to instability and growing strife among the Peking rulers. The press writes quite often directly and more often hints at clashes between representatives of opposing groupings. While one group declares for exoneration of those who were subjected to reprisals in the years of the "cultural revolution" and tries to rely on them in the struggle for power, the other fiercely resists this, fearing, as publications in the HUNGCHI magazine indicate, that victims of the "cultural revolution", after having their rights restored to them, will strive to revenge themselves on those who are responsible for numerous purges that took place in the past. According to the British SUNDAY TIMES, the thirst for vengeance runs high after ten years of persecutions, and the Chinese newspaper ANHUI JIHPAO states outright that some officials are gripped with fear. According to the press of Kweichow province, a part of the leading cadres fears that decisions that have been made might be revised someday.

The foreign press more and more often arrives at the conclusion that the constant struggle between the opposing groupings among the Chinese top leaders is fraught with a possibility of new political crises.

LCY CONGRESS CLOSES; LEADING BODIES ELECTED

LD271029Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondents B. Averchenko, V. Zhuravskiy report: "On the Path of Socialism: 11th LCY Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 June--The 11th LCY Congress, which lasted 4 days, ended today in Belgrade. Questions of the development of Yugoslav society were discussed and ways of making further progress in building socialism were mapped out. The congress demonstrated the ideological and political unity of the working class and its readiness to further strengthen its leading role in the life of society, and was an important landmark in the history of the fraternal country.

Present at the 11th LCY Congress was a CPSU delegation headed by F.D. Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The press has published the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 11th LCY Congress. The CPSU delegation had meetings with Comrade J. Broz Tito and other LCY leaders. These meetings passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. The delegations of Soviet communists visited several enterprises and met with workers and specialists in industry and agriculture and with party workers and economic leaders. At the Smederevo metallurgical combine a Soviet-Yugoslav friendship rally was held.

At today's closing session of the congress the results of the discussion in the six commissions set up to discuss basic problems were summed up. During the commissions' work 412 delegates spoke. Moreover, more than 250 delegates made their views known in writing. The congress heard and ratified the commissions' reports. They approved the provisions put forward in Comrade Tito's report "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of a Socialist, Nonalined Yugoslavia Based on Self-Management" and expressed complete support for the party's policy in building a new society.

The congress ratified the report on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee between the 10th and 11th congresses and the reports on the work of the rules commission and the auditing commission. It approved the activity of the LCY Central Committee and the commissions and adopted the resolution "The Role and Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and for the Country's Material and Social Progress." The resolution notes that "the fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th congress insured the consistency of the socialist revolution and its gains" and that in the period under review "the successful development of the material productive forces of society continued, the standard of living rose and the social confidence of the working class and all working people and citizens increased.

The LCY has been in the thick of the struggle for socialist transformations. Occupying the position of revolutionary vanguard and acting as the leading force of the working class and all working people, the resolution says, it has grown stronger in the period which has elapsed. The unity of the working class, all progressive forces of society and the League of Communists has been consolidated. At the same time the ideological and political unity and unity of actions of the League of Communists has developed successfully.

The 11th congress stressed the need for the consistent implementation of the Yugoslav constitution and the law on associated labor. The following are set as the main tasks in the development of socioeconomic relations: extending the material base of society, raising labor productivity, dynamically developing the national economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, steadily increasing the number of work places and the further participation of the country's economy in the international division of labor, and raising the people's prosperity. [paragraph continued]

Great attention is directed to the accelerated development of the insufficiently economically developed republics, and especially the Autonomous Provin e of Kosovo. Communists, the congress appealed, together with all working people must direct efforts toward the consistent implementation of the policy of long-term development and the fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan.

Continuing the line of the 10th LCY Congress, the present congress of Yugoslav communists attached primary attention to further strengthening the party's leading role. The League of Communists, the congress resolution indicates, must constantly strengthen its ideological and political unity, build all the party's activity on the principles of democratic centralism, improve theoretical and ideological training, enrich the content, forms and methods of its work and strengthen its ranks from the working class. Its duty is to protect and develop the gains of socialist revolution.

The changes and amendments introduced into the LCY rules are aimed at intensifying the role of primary party organizations, which are called upon to be at the center of socioeconomic and political life, and also at raising the activeness and developing the initiative of party members.

The 11th LCY Congress also adopted a resolution "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation and Socialism Throughout the World." The congress resolution expresses the determination of the communists and all working people of Yugoslavia to continue to tirelessly direct their efforts toward consolidating peace.

The congress ratified the powers of the newly elected members of the LCY Central Committee, the rules commission and auditing commission. The 165 members of the LCY Central Committee were elected.

A closing speech was delivered at the congress by J. Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY, who was elected to that post for an unlimited term by the previous, 10th LCY Congress.

The first plenum of the new LCY Central Committee was held. It elected the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of which S. Dolanc became secretary. Nine executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium were also elected.

POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

Met by Ustinov

LD2610562 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Polish military delegation headed by Army General Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. The delegation was met at the airport by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov and deputy USSR defense ministers.

Ustinov Receives Jaruzelski

LD2613442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Polish military delegation headed by Army General Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Cental Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of Poland, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit.

He has been received by Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. During the conversation, questions on the further strengthening of links and all-round cooperation between the armies of the two fraternal countries were reviewed. The sides again confirmed the complete unity of views on all questions discussed.

Jaruzelski Receives Award

LD2622447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Wojciech Wladyslawowicz Jaruzelski has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner to mark his combat services in the joint struggle during World War II and his great contribution toward the cause of strengthening the comradeship in arms of the USSR and Polish armed forces in the postwar period.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS CSSR'S PRESENT-DAY TO 1968 PROBLEMS

LD2312457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "Confidence"]

[Text] Prague, June--We were talking about the present-day multifaceted life of Czechoslovakia and its remarkable successes in economies and culture, about Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, with an expert Prague construction worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, Josef Hampl. He spoke of the CSSR citizen's confidence in his cause and of the tremendous prospects of the new society which the dark forces of reaction tried to shake comparatively recently.

These attempts were recently mentioned by RUDE PRAVO, which printed an article entitled "The Poisoned Mold. (Thoughts on What Occurred 10 Years Ago)." In it the CPCZ Central Committee organ describes how in 1968 under cover of the false slogan of "Socialism with a human face," "White counterrevolution and fascism" stole up on Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO cites documents concerning rightists criminal activity who seized leading posts in the CPCZ at the time. The traitors to the cause of socialism were preparing to create concentration camps for the party leaders loyal to the cause of the working class and internationalism. Aiming at bloodshed and terrorism against honest communists and all supporters of the Czechoslovak socialist system, the traitors were preparing to usurp power under the guise of creating a so-called "leading center for the state." Their main task, the documents cited by RUDE PRAVO state, would have been organizing the suppression of the expected demonstrations by the communist and Czechoslovak people's healthy forces. Surveillance was established over honest party members and all people loyal to socialism were expelled from the state security organs, while the doors were opened wide to agents and leading figures of imperialist intelligence services, to U.S. and West German generals, and even to servicemen from U.S. sabotage groups with experience of action in Vietnam, who rushed to the CSSR.

RUDE PRAVO notes that the rightists who had worked their way into the CPCZ leadership pursued regarding fraternal socialist countries a policy aimed at making a break with them and at withdrawing the CSSR from the Warsaw Pact organization which was and is the guarantee of the CSSR's independence and autonomy.

Turning again to the documents about the anticommunist measur s prepared in 1968, RUDE PRAVO stresses in conclusion that the lessons of the pas., even though they may seem remote, have not lost their topicality, but are a warning.

The failure of the extensively planned attack against the revolutionary gains of the CSSR working class in 1968 has permanent significance. International aid helped to insure that Czechoslovakia was saved from a counterrevolutionary coup and tragic consequences for the life of the working people. Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said: "After the defeat of the counterrevolutionary antisocialist and right opportunist forces, new creative potential was released in our people. The dynamic development of the national economy and the improvement of living standards were resumed and the working people's confidence in life and society was strengthened. Our country again became a firm component part of the world socialist community."

Czechoslovakia's present is filled with creative achievements. The workaday life of the country building a developed socialist society is a beautiful one. The CSSR's economy is growing in a plan-governed, rapid way. In terms of its level of industrial and agricultural production, science and culture Czechoslovakia holds a firm place among the world's leading states.

In the last 5-year plan--the fifth--the CSSR's national income rose 32 percent, the population's money incomes rose 29 percent, and 614,000 apartments were constructed in the country, which was 114,000 more than envisaged by the directives of the 14th congress. The start of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress in April 1976, has been marked by even greater achievements. National income rose 143 percent in 1977 compared with 1970, capital investments 165 percent and industrial production 154 percent. The volume of retail trade turnover rose 38 percent compared with 1970.

Whatever sphere of social life we take--the development of the material production base of socialism, the solution of scientific and technological problems, the growth of people's well-being and culture, the flourishing of socialist democracy or the CSSR's steadily growing international authority--behind all this stands the transforming, creative activity of the Czechoslovak communists. Consistently implementing the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the CPCZ has strengthened its leading role in society. The party has already rallied in its ranks about 1.5 million of the best representatives of the working class, peasantry and people's intelligentsia. The people are actively supporting the economic and social program outlined by the 15th CPCZ Congress through their labor.

Czechoslovakia is still under the impression of that important and striking event, the official friendly visit by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This visit, as you can frequently hear in CSSR labor collectives today, has like a ray of sunlight, illumined anew, the entire significance of the great Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. Strengthening the socialist system, developing the country's production forces, insuring the growth of the working people's welfare and the further flourishing of the people's culture, upholding the interests of peace and socialism, the Czechoslovak communists and Czechoslovak people always know that alongside them is a loyal friend, loyal also in times of trial--the Soviet Union and the Leninist CPSU.

GDR, USSR CONCLUDE SEVERAL IMPORTANT TRADE DEALS

LD231023Y London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 23 Jun 78 p 40 LD

[Leslie Collitt dispatch: "Soviet Oil Buys East German Skills"]

[Text] East Berlin, 22 June--East Germany, COMECON's leader in advanced technology, has agreed to supply the Soviet Union with technical expertise in return for extra supplies of Soviet oil and gas in an important series of economic agreements.

Moscow is also to supply East Germany with credits to bridge its deficit with the Soviet Union, which could reach 3 billion marks (750 million pounds) this year.

The agreements, part of a wider package reached here by top economic officials from both countries, represent a further Soviet attempt to integrate more closely the economies of COMECON states.

East Germany has agreed to make wide-ranging concessions on its range of products to fit the needs of Soviet industry.

But East Germany has managed to stand firm in one crucial industrial area--micro-electronics.

Late last year East Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to co-operate in research and production in the electronics industry. In most cases this meant a transfer of technology to the Soviet Union. Since then the Russians have been attempting to get micro-processors included in the agreement but the attempts have been resisted by the East Germans.

The reason is that East Germany is working hard to acquire micro-processor knowledge from the West in the hope of becoming pre-eminent in this field within COMECON.

The East German and Soviet commissions on economic and scientific-technical co-operation also signed an agreement here on further co-operation in machine tool building in which East Germany will contribute the lion's share.

Similarly the East German chemical plant construction industry is to provide new ways of improving output in the Soviet food processing industry.

The East German printing machine industry has agreed to a "division of labour" in producing components for sheet-fed offset machines. East Germany is the largest COMECON exporter of printing machinery to the West.

An agreement was also signed on cooperation in satellite exploration of the earth's raw materials using an East German multi-spectral camera. The MKF-6 was built by Carl Zeiss Jena in a crash programme at great cost and was successfully used in the Soviet Soyuz 22 in September 1976.

Selective cooperation is to take place between the East German and Soviet photo-chemical industries to "improve the quality of photo-chemical industries," to "improve the quality of photo-chemical products" and to introduce new lines.

PRAVDA on Commission Session

LD2710411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Berlin, 21 June TASS--The 23d session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and GDR was held in Berlin 19 through 21 June. The USSR delegation was led by N.Ma. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

The commission discussed the question of the progress in elaborating a program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and GDR from 1980 through 1990.

The delegation returned to Moscow 21 June.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CHIEF EDITOR VISITS PRAVDA OFFICES

LD271039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Newspaper's Guests"]

[Text] At the invitation of PRAVDA G. Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, and S. Drobela, the newspaper's deputy chief editor, have visited Moscow.

They had conversations in the PRAVDA editorial offices and the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES MSZMP LEADERSHIP OF SCIENCE

LD271037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and MSZMP a delegation of CPSU party workers led by S.G. Shcherbakov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section, was in Hungary 13 through 21 June. It familiarized itself with the experience of party leadership in the field of science and higher education.

The delegation was received by I. Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

WESTERN SUPPLIES OF ARMS TO PRC DANGEROUS POLICY

LD252158Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0929 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow --TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes: Western news agencies are distributing a photograph of a group of Chinese perched on a British tank fitted with missiles. The location is Aldershot, near London, where a show of British arms and military equipment for foreign clients has opened. Among the top guests of honor is a Chinese military delegation, which shows lively interest in the most advanced types of arms.

Britain is one of many Western European countries to which Peking's emissaries have rushed in their search for new military equipment. London, Paris, Brussels, Bonn, Copenhagen, Rome... (?which Western) capitals will be next? In the words of LES ECHOS, the organ of French business circles, "there is a discernible expansion of the activity of the Chinese military-diplomatic apparatus in all directions." An extensive list of military purchases has been compiled in Peking, consisting of some 5,000 types of the latest models of aircraft, helicopters, missiles, radar equipment, etc.

The Maoists' course for the speedy reinforcement of their military potential fully accords with their aggressive, hegemonistic designs. The Peking authorities are the only regime in the world today which ceaselessly reiterates the inevitability and even desirability of a new world war. The attempts of the Chinese leadership to settle territorial problems with neighboring countries by military means are common knowledge. The PRC is almost the only state that has not signed a single international agreement on limiting the arms race. The Maoists do not desist from their steadfast attempts to torpedo any initiatives on the world arena in the disarmament field.

All this is known to the Western circles that are selling or encouraging the sale of arms to China. It is known to them and they continue to provide arms, since it is unquestionably convenient for them that the main spearhead of Peking's current militaristic efforts is aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries. In the NATO capitals comfort is drawn from the thought that it will always continue to be possible to "channel" the adventurism of Mao's successors in just one anti-Soviet direction that is convenient for them. But where is the guarantee that the opponents of peace and detente who would like to warm their hands on a conflict between the USSR and PRC will not get their own fingers burned?

This is now being realized with increasing clarity by far-sighted politicians and public figures of the West. To establish close military cooperation with China would be "unwise and imprudent," stated R. Cook, Labor member of the British House of Commons, in a speech in Paris a few days ago at the session of the assembly of the Western European Union (WEU). There are no grounds for supposing that the arms we are to supply to Peking will not leave the country. Recalling that China is even now helping Kampuchea against Vietnam, the British parliamentarian concluded: "We have no guarantee that in the future these arms will not be used by China against the West." There is no denying that!

The satisfaction of the Peking militarists' ever-increasing requirements through supplies of the latest Western arms and military equipment goes beyond normal international trade and economic relations. This is a dangerous policy, which plays into the hands of those imperialistic, reactionary circles that are attempting to sabotage the struggle for strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

ANNAPOLIS SYMPOSIUM DEBATES SOUTHWARD NATO EXTENSION

LD261119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 21 June TASS--U.S. President Carter's appeals at the recent NATO Council session in Washington to include Africa in the sphere of operations of that aggressive bloc are being actively translated into reality. This is demonstrated by the symposium of NATO countries on naval problems, which opened in Annapolis (Maryland). NATO Secretary General J. Luns, Gen A. Haig, supreme allied commander Europe, Adm I. Kidd, supreme allied commander Atlantic, and other major military strategists of the North Atlantic bloc arrived in Annapolis.

It follows from a press conference statement by Luns that NATO is presently attaching priority specifically to Africa. He stated that NATO strategists have drawn up plans to "defend" the sealanes around the Cape of Good Hope, which carry supplies of Middle East oil to the United States and West Europe. Luns said that U.S., British and French naval units have already extended their operations south of the southern tropic. However, at the same time the NATO secretary general expressed regret that these operations are still not integrated into the North Atlantic bloc general plan.

The speeches at the symposium by Luns, Admiral Kidd and other NATO military leaders contained appeals to formally expand the boundaries of NATO's southern flank "beyond the Tropic of Cancer."

The fact that the NATO countries have not even considered it necessary to ascertain the opinion of the African peoples concerning the extension of the North Atlantic bloc's "sphere of influence" as far as the Cape of Good Hope attracts attention. Luns admitted at the press conference that none of the African states was informed about NATO's plans in connection with the territories "south of the Tropic of Cancer."

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT FINLAND IN JULY

LD270842Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] D.F. Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, will arrive in Finland on an official visit at the beginning of July. The visit comes at the invitation of Defense Minister Taisto Tahkamaa. During his visit, Defense Minister Ustinov will meet President Urho Kekkonen and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. During his visit to Finland the Soviet defense minister will acquaint himself with the Finnish defense forces and some industrial establishments.

U.S. RADIO STATIONS ACTIVITY ON FRG TERRITORY RAPPED

DW230935Y Moscow in German to Germany 1647 GMT 22 Jun 78 DW

[Unattributed commentary: "Disturbance in the Atmosphere--Disturbance on the Earth"]

[Text] According to a report in KURIER, a technical journal for the reception of distant radio stations in the FRG, the United States is about to further develop its broadcasting installations in the FRG. Following much modernizing of the broadcasting stations in Lampertheim and Biblis, a total of 17 shortwave transmitters are stationed with a capacity of more than 1,600 kilowatts, which have been adapted with the newest technical standards. Plans now exist to work on the broadcasting installations in Holzkirchen near Munich. Supposedly, 4 new shortwave transmitters are to be built here with a capacity of 250 kilowatts each. So there is a total of 20 basically renovated U.S. broadcasting stations in Germany with a total capacity of almost 3,000 kilowatts.

Now what i the purpose of this enormous concentration of broadcasting capacities? The answer is obvious, once we mention that these radio stations will be used by Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty [RL] for programs beamed to East European socialist states and to the Soviet Union to influence listeners there toward the aims of the global strategy of the most militant U.S. circles.

As we know, RFE and RL, whose headquaters are located in Munich, are working under CIA control fulfilling intelligence tasks not only with radio propaganda means. A great number of dubious functionaries are employed there, including plain political desperados.

Why is this clenched fist of American broadcasting installations for RFE and RL use stationed on FRG territory of all places? The cited KURIER report gives the following answer: The U.S. broadcasting stations are building up their bases in the Federal Republic because they fear they must leave Portugal and Spain within a foreseeable future. In other words, Washington considers the Federal Republic the most secure and most advantageous springboard for undermining propaganda directed against the socialist countries.

Why is Bonn more subordinate to America than Madrid or Lisbon? Are the people of the Rhine less concerned about their country's good reputation? Is one more readily prepared to sacrifice the own national interests, as well as neighborly relations with East European countries, to the dubious intentions of the CIA and its wirepullers?

These questions seem particularly justified if you consider international law as the basis for stationing U.S. broadcasting stations in the Federal Republic. An independent expert, Dr Emil Hoffman of Vienna, has pointed that out recently. He stated among other things: The FRG is bearing legal responsibility for the radio stations it tolerates and licenses on its territory. If the operation and activities of the radio stations are violating commitments under international law, creating offenses under international law, the FRG is responsible for it. It means simply that under certain conditions the FRG will have to stew in the juice concocted by the U.S. radio diversionists, who are not afraid of lies or provocations.

The Vienna jurist goes on to say that the existence and activities of RFE and RL on FRG territory are incompatible, first, with international law, and second, with FRG commitments resulting from treaties concluded with socialist states. According to his opinion, the radio stations' activities are also in contradiction to FRG laws. He recalls, for instance, Article 26, Paragraph 1 of the basic law which says: Action that is suitable and taken with the intention to upset the peaceful coexistence of nations is a violation of the Constitution and must be punished.

That is the political aspect regarding the development of U.S. broadcasting installations in the FRG. By investing millions of dollars in these new installations, the Americans are demonstrating their intention to continue operation of the RFE and RL radio stations on FRG territory, maybe for years, and maybe for decades, with all the risks entailed by the activities of these radio stations--risks for the Federal Republic and its neighborly relations. The question must be asked again: Who agreed to that? The Bundestag? The FRG people?

There also exists a technical aspect. It is of course not as significant, but it still is important. An additional capacity of 3,000 kilowatts by several shortwave transmitters severly handicaps reception conditions in international airspace. The U.S. broadcasting installations in Holzkirchen near Munich will be at least three times as strong as all the Bavarian broadcasting service installations taken together, let alone the shortwave transmitter in Ismaning near Munich.

Almost the same relation exists between the U.S. broadcasting installations in Biblis and the Hesse broadcasting service, or between the U.S. broadcasting installations in Lampertheim and the south German broadcasting service. The overburdened shortwave airlength sphere has every more of an effect for countries where shortwave reception is more popular than in the FRG.

In this case, too, one may ask: of all places why must FRG territory be misused for polluting the atmosphere? It is not so bad that the journal KURIER did not ask all these questions. It is, after all, a hobby journal. But why weren't these questions asked by significant press organs and particularly by politicians of the FRG? They ought to know that undermining propaganda in the atmosphere is actually in contradiction not only to the interests of those people who have this hobby, but also to the interests of peace and international cooperation. For this reason it must not be tolerated, let alone supported.

ITALY DENIES SOVIET PLANES VIOLATED ITALIAN AIRSPACE

LD231416Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rome, June 23, TASS--Italy's Foreign Ministry has denied the report in the French newspaper LE FIGARO, saying that in November last year Soviet transport planes on their way to Ethiopa allegedly violated the airspace of Italy. At the Foreign Ministry of Italy it was stated that the authorities knew nothing of violation of the country's airspace, the Rome newspaper LA REPUBLICA points out today.

FRENCH NAVAL DETACHMENT CONCLUDES SEVASTOPOL VISIT

LD231910Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1202 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sevastopol, 23 June, TASS--A detachment of French ships has completed a return courtesy visit to Sevastopol. Sailors from the cruiser Colbert and the floating repair shop Rhin had been on a visit here since 19 June.

The head of the detachment, Vice Admiral de Bigault de Cazanove, honored the memory of the Soviet warriors who lost their lives in the struggle against the Nazi aggressors. Flowers were placed at the pedestal of the obelisk of glory, where an eternal flame glows. At the "Assault on the Sapun Mount on 7 May 1944" diorama, the vice admiral made the following entry in the honorable visitors book: "On behalf of the sailors of the Mediterranean French naval squadron and on behalf of the sailors of the Colbert cruiser, I render due homage to the valiant defendants of the Soviet Union who fought and gave their lives to drive out the aggressors and liberate their homeland."

As the guests were being seen off an honorable guard of honor consisting of sailors of the "Red Banner bearing" Black Sea fleet was mounted and the anthems of France and the Soviet Union were played.

As the detachment of ships was leaving Sevastopol Bay a signal was hoisted on a roadstead post: "Happy sailing." A reply signal was hoisted up on the cruiser Colbert: "Thanks for the good wishes:" the French ships then made for the open sea.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON DEATH OF YAR PRESIDENT AL-GHASHMI

Brezhnev Condolences

LD261956Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council and speaker of the People's Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic, in which he expressed his deep condolences in connection with the tragic death of Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic.

Saudi, PDRY Positions

LD261716Y Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

["In the Interests of Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Paris, June 26, TASS--Commenting on the murder of the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic, al-Ghashmi, the French press notes that some reactionary Arab regimes want to use this terrorist act to engineer a drastic aggravation of relations between the two Yemeni states and create a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The newspaper LE FIGARO writes that Saudi Arabia is trying by all means to stop a rapprochement between the north and the south of Yemen and recalls in this connection that al-Ghashmi's predecessor, the north Yemeni president, Ibrahim al-Hamadi, was assassinated last October on the very eve of his trip to the south Yemeni capital of Aden for talks with PDRY leaders on the strengthening of relations between the two states.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that the PDRY Government had emphasised its total noninvolvement in al-Ghashmi's assassination and conveyed condolences to the prime minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. At the time when the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen demonstrated its moderate approach by conveying condolences, L HUMANITE writes, another neighbour of north Yemen, Saudi Arabia, is trying to pour oil on the fire in order to start an armed conflict between the two Yemens in the interests of imperialism.

MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN PDRY

Coup Attempt; New Chairman Appointed

LD262032Y Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 26 TASS--Aden Radio reported today on the abortive coup d'etat staged by former Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali with the aim of capturing power in the country. This was reported in the statement of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation National Front broadcast on the radio.

The statement notes that Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali refused to attend the emergency session of the National Front CC held last night. Instead, he sent a letter of resignation feeling that the meeting would demand from his explanations as regards his actions, which do not reflect the policy of the National Front and government.

The National Front CC accepted Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali's resignation and dismissed him from all posts he held, after which he made an attempt to stage a coup d'etat in the country.

The attempted coup, says the statement, began with the shooting on the building, where the Central Committee held its meeting and the areas adjoining it. The Central Committee was forced to order military units to suppress the riot. Thanks to the remarkable unity of our armed forces and the mass of the people guided by the revolutionary vanguard organisation, the attempted coup was thwarted and fully suppressed.

As Aden Radio reported tonight, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been appointed chairman of the Presidential Council. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held until now the posts of prime minister and member of Presidential Council. Under the decree of the National Front CC, he will remain in these posts too.

Execution of 'Ali

LD271048Y Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 27, TASS--As announced by Aden Radio, the former chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, who attempted a state coup yesterday, was sentenced to death and executed.

Also executed were two of his accomplices who actively participated in the plot against the lawful power.

ANNIVERSARY SPEECH BY PDRY'S ISMA'IL REPORTED

LD260842Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["The Position of Democratic Yemen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, June 25, TASS--Democratic Yemen will further oppose surrender in the solution of the Middle East problems and confirms again that Cairo's separate steps have inflicted tremendous damage to Arab unity, stated the general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation National Front of the PDRY Abd al-Fattah Isma'il when he spoke over the south Yemeni radio and television in connection with the 9th anniversary of the coming to power by the National Front's progressive wing. The general secretary stressed that President as-Sadat's capitulatory "initiative" is in an impasse [words indistinct] Israel continues to reject demands for the withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab territories and for recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. For this reason, Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said, we consider it a matter of tremendous importance to strengthen the unity of Arab patriotic forces in order to frustrate the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The open intervention by the forces of imperialism and African reaction in Zaire's Shaba Province, he said further, shows that an aggression under the pretext of evacuating Europeans was carried out to destroy the revolution and keep the province's tremendous wealth in the [words indistinct] imperialist companies.

Touching on Democratic Yemen's relations with socialist countries, Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation with these countries, including with the Soviet Union, have played in recent years an important role in accelerating the social progress of the people of south Yemen. Our ties and friendship with countries of the socialist community are based on principles of international solidarity, equality, mutual respect and equal cooperation.

OMAN'S LINKS WITH PRC, ANTI-SOVIETISM CRITICIZED

LD251834Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["Oman and China Teaming Up"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Alexander Surikov reports: The puppet regime of Sultan Qagus of Oman found ally in the Chinese leadership. Peking is now giving a pompous reception to Oman's State Minister for Foreign Affairs Zawawi. He had an hour and a half talk with Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Hua Kuo-feng.

According to a report of the Oman radio, the chairman of the CPC Central Committee expressed during their talks satisfaction with the "closeness of the viewpoints of the two countries on international issues". It would not be amiss to point out that Oman's foreign policy doctrine is based on rabid anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, on fierce hatred for peoples fighting for liberation and readiness to play the role of an accomplice of imperialist forces any time.

Hua Kuo-feng assured the representative that Peking is greatly interested in establishing [words indistinct] among countries of the Persian Gulf area. As is known, the "cooperation" is a cover for attempts of the reactionary regimes of the region and, above all, Saudi Arabia, attempts that have been stepped up of late, to knock together a military [word indistinct] the struggle against their own peoples that are demanding ever more decisively liberation from the foreign sway and radical rebuilding of archaic social structures.

Encouraged with the ostentatious support of the Chinese leader for the policy of Sultan Qabus, the Oman minister said he is utterly confident that relations between Oman and China will be developing successfully on the basis of "common interests."

AS-SADAT STRENGTHENING DICTATORSHIP, FORMER ENVOY SAYS

LD241352Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 24, TASS--President as-Sadat is imposing on the Egyptian people laws that help strengthen his one-man dictatorship, Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, Egypt's former ambassador to Portugal, who formerly held the post of the chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, said in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR. He stressed that while creating a semblance of "democracy" in the country As-Sadat is actually trying to conceal the authoritarian character of his rule.

Under the pretext of "defending national unity" he throws into prison all those who disagree with him. Everyone who demands better living conditions for the Egyptian working people is accused of causing damage to national unity. This is unacceptable and absurd, said S. ash-Shadhili.

He then sharply criticised "As-Sadat's Memoirs" published in Egypt, stressing that As-Sadat has deliberately distorted many facts in them.

Turning to the foreign policy of the present Egyptian leadership, S. ash-Shadhili said that it runs counter to the interests of Egypt and the whole Arab world and is doomed to failure. He condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory separatist policy and said that a just peaceful settlement can be achieved only by adhering to firm principles. S. ash-Shadhili said that Israel has now adopted a still more intractable stand as a result of division in the Arab world and of Egypt's weakness. Tel Aviv is convinced that we cannot free our land and restore our legitimate rights, S. ash-Shadhili said in conclusion.

Tripoli, June 24, TASS--The current session here of the permanent secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress has expressed support for the courageous position of the former Egyptian ambassador to Portugal, S. ash-Shadhili, who sharply criticised President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

It was said at the session that all forces in opposition to the present Egyptian regime should form a united front for democratization in Egypt.

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY DEPRIVES TWO DEPUTIES OF MANDATES

LD260934Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

["Unlawful Decision"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 25, TASS--The legislative commission of Egypt's People's Assembly has approved parliament's decision to take away the mandate from deputy of the People's Assembly from the National Progressive (left) Party 'Izz ad-Din al-Hariri. The decision was [words indistinct] basis of a report by the prosecutor general who accused A. al-Hariri of organising demonstrations in Alexandria directed against the existing regime.

Al-Hariri addressed the People's Assembly and emphatically rejected the charges, declaring that they are unjustified, unlawful and damage the prestige of a member of parliament. A number of members of parliament objected to stripping Al-Hariri of his mandate of deputy. But this decision was predetermined since most of the deputies are representatives of the pro-government centrist party.

'Abd al-Fattah Hasan, an independent, was also deprived of his deputy's mandate.

SOVIET NAVAL UNIT ARRIVES IN SYRIAN PORT

LD231846Y Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 23, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser Admiral Golovko the destroyer Ochakov and a launch, commanded by Vice Admiral V. A. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet, arrived in the Syrian port of Al-Ladhiqiyah for an official friendly visit.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

LD251428Y Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 25, TASS--The United States seeks to strike a blow at Arab solidarity at its weakest link, which is Egypt, said Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Talas. Addressing the personnel of a Syrian Army unit, the minister said that the United States is trying also to put pressure on other Arab countries. As for Syria, he stressed, its position is quite clear: It comes out for real Arab solidarity because any other "solidarity" serves Israel and imperialism.

ISRAELI EVENTS SINCE BEGIN TOOK OFFICE REVIEWED

LD211656Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--One year of Likud's rule has borne out the apprehensions of many Israelis that this government will bring only trouble and misfortune to the country, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes on the occasion of the first year in office by the Israeli Government of Menahem Begin, the leader of the right-wing extremist bloc "Likud."

Having cast aside all verbage which helped the old governments camouflage their policy of aggression toward the neighbouring Arab countries, the new leaders openly came out for the annexation of the occupied lands. In fact, this meant an intensification of Israel's extremist policy, a consolidation of the positions of the military and the further militarization of the entire life of the country. The economic problems which were piling up during the rule of the Labour Party, far from being solved, were further aggravated and complicated.

The characteristic features of the Israeli economy today are growing inflation which has reached now 40 percent a year, and a steady growth of the balance of payments deficit.

Industry has in effect become an adjunct of Israel's war machine. Over 800 factories produce military equipment and work for the army. Over a half of industrial workers are engaged in branches subordinated to the Defence Ministry or filling its orders. Military production is growing faster than any other branches. In the period between 1966 and 1973, it increased five odd times--from 440 million to 2.5 billion Israeli pounds.

The Begin government is trying to find a way out of the economic deadlock, first of all, at the expense of the interests of the working people. It is well-known that Israel has long since set a kind of world record for the size of taxation burden in the country. Official statistics show that the share of the national income which the ruling circles take away to the treasury from the pockets of their citizens has doubled over the last ten years, from 35 to 70 percent.

ECEVIT VISIT TO USSR CONTRIBUTES TO FRUITFUL TIES

LD262306Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 June--TASS commentator Dmitriy Markushev writes: The results of the visit to the Soviet Union by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit have been greeted with great satisfaction. The signing of the political document on the principles of neighborliness and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey are seen as a new and significant step in the effort to further expand bilateral relations and produce a more meaningful, specific content.

The long, fruitful and mutually advantageous economic cooperation has opened opportunities for the development of political relations. On the other hand, the signing of the political document will undoubtedly effectively stimulate deepening practical business ties. Satisfaction is also generated by the intention to expand cultural, scientific and sporting ties since they promote the growth of mutual understanding between the peoples of two countries. A lively reaction followed the wish expressed by the Soviet Union and Turkey to promote the cause of strengthening security and stopping the arms race, and insuring general and total disarmament.

Despite the different social structures of the two countries and their international position, both states not only consistently strive for the enrichment of bilateral relations in various spheres, but also strive to contribute to the process of detente and peace, both in the area and throughout the world. Therefore, the strengthening of bilateral relations of neighborliness and cooperation cannot in any way damage any third country or contradict the interests of any peace-loving state. Evaluating the recent visit by the Turkish prime minister, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech in Minsk that it was not only an important stage in the development of bilateral relations, but a real contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between countries of the European conference.

Ecevit Remarks

LD261943Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 26, TASS--I am happy that our visit to the Soviet Union has been crowned with successful results, said Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit upon his return home from his official visit to the USSR.

The meetings and negotiations held in Moscow, he said, show that goodneighborly relations exist between our countries and that there are favourable prospects for their further development. I believe that both the political document, signed in the course of the visit, and the identity of views achieved on the whole in a number of issues will be a new stimulus for the development of Soviet-Turkish ties and make a considerable contribution to the relaxation of international tension and consolidation of world peace.

Our visit, Bulent Ecevit said, has been an important step towards further expansion of economic cooperation between Turkey and the USSR, the successful development of trade between the two countries. The Soviet Union, which has a wealth of experience and modern technology, expressed consent to continue giving economic and technical assistance to the Republic of Turkey in the construction of industrial and power generation projects.

A diversified programme of cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries has also been signed. It will promote development of closer link between the Turkish and Soviet peoples.

Such an atmosphere of mutual trust has been established between the two countries that made it possible to attain favourable results and open up new prospects for further development of bilateral cooperation in different spheres. We have seen with our own eyes the good intentions of the Soviet people towards the Turkish people, the prime minister of Turkey said in conclusion.

ATHENS PEACE FORUM ISSUES APPEAL FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD262236Y Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 26, TASS--A nationwide conference of Greek peace forces convened by the Greek committee for international detente and peace ended here today. For three days participants in the forum discussed the tasks of peace champions in Greece, outlined concrete measures to expand and strengthen the ranks of the opponents of the neutron bomb, in support of the special disarmament session of the current U.N. General Assembly.

In their speeches, conference participants voiced serious concern over the fate of peace and detente in connection with the aggressive intentions of the USA and other NATO countries.

The concluding document was an appeal by conference participants to the Greek people and all peace forces. "At a time when all peace forces of the planet are trying to halt the manufacture of mass annihilation weapons and open the road to their banning and to complete and general disarmament, the forces of the cold war and imperialism, led by the USA, are making attempts to manufacture a new savage weapon--the neutron bomb, and intensify the arms race," says the appeal.

Participants in the forum note also that the peoples are looking forward to concrete decisions by the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly aimed at curtailing the arms race, ensuring complete and general disarmament and the convocation of an international conference under the U.N. aegis to attain these goals.

At the same time Greek peace champions underline that NATO and U.S. pressure on Greece, the presence of the 6th U.S. Fleet in its ports and of foreign bases on its territory, as well as Greece's links with NATO, create a serious threat not only to the external but also to the domestic life of the country.

Conference participants appeal to the Greek people to unite its forces for building up a wide peace movement in the country which, in cooperation with peace movements of other peoples, would struggle for condemning war as a means of resolving differences, for the peaceful cooperation of all peoples.

ANC OFFICIAL: WEST TRIES TO RETAIN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

LD270914Y Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 27 TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Novikov, reports: The peoples of South Africa are well aware what imperialism means and whom it defends, Tabo Mbeki, member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa, told the TASS correspondent. The NATO countries, headed by the United States, he said, are defending in Africa their own interests, aimed at recolonization of the continent, and not the Africans'. The United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Israel are delivering large consignments of arms to the Vorster regime and help the racialists in the development of nuclear weapons. Relying on Western support, Pretoria carries through an aggressive foreign policy, launching armed attacks on neighbouring independent states. The South African racist regime is an offspring of imperialism, which uses the RSA as a springboard for struggle against progressive changes on the continent.

Imperialism has been frightened by the scope of the national liberation movement which has made much progress in recent years, Tabo Mbeki emphasized. The feudal regime collapsed in Ethiopia, and the former Portuguese colonies, Mozambique and Angola, gained freedom. Those countries embarked upon the road of socialist development charted by great Lenin.

Seeking to halt the development of the revolutionary process on the continent, the West applies its favourite methods--armed aggression, intimidation with a "communist menace", diplomatic and economic pressure. All this is being done for the only purpose of retaining the African states in the sphere of their influence and isolating them from their natural allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The struggle between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and imperialism and reaction on the other, Tabo Mbeki said, has of late been sharply stepped up on the continent. The African National Congress fully adheres to the position of the USSR, as set forth in the Soviet Government's statement, sharply denounces imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Africa, and calls upon all the peoples of the continent to rally in the struggle against it.

SWAPO ISSUES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

LD231516Y Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 23, TASS--The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity is in session here. Representatives of independent states and national liberation movements of Africa are elaborating documents to specify the objectives of the struggle for elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism in the continent, against designs of neocolonialism, imperialist interference into internal affairs of African states.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) P. Muyeshihange distributed on June 22 a statement on the situation in Namibia. The statement points out that despite the brutal terror unleashed by the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa, the SWAPO which enjoys full support of the popular masses is steadily strengthening its influence and intensifying the struggle for Namibia's freedom.

Touching upon South African racists' plans of implanting a puppet regime in the country through the so-called "elections," the SWAPO stresses that elections are possible only provided [there is] free expression of the Namibian people's will. South African occupationist troops must be withdrawn from Namibia's territory, and the elections themselves should take place under an effective control of the United Nations.

In its statement the SWAPO reaffirms once again that the Walvis Bay port fully and unconditionally belongs to Namibia.

In conclusion, the document urges the OAU member-countries and also other friendly states to continue giving all-round support and assistance to the SWAPO, the genuine and the only mouthpiece of the interests of the Namibian people.

NIGERIAN DENOUNCES PROPOSAL FOR AFRICAN SECURITY FORCE

LD241804Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 24, TASS--Federal Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria Joseph Garba has strongly denounced the plans of the NATO member-countries to form the so-called "inter-African security force." Speaking to U.S. black leaders at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, he emphasised that such an inter-African force presents a threat to independence and sovereignty of African states and undermines the national-liberation movement in the continent. Joseph Garba described as inadmissible and dangerous the recent armed imperialist invasion of Zaire and said that "Nigeria is firmly and resolutely against any possible recurrence of such interference." He pointed out that African states will not tolerate any foreign diktat and attempts to impose solution of African problems from outside.

NIGERIAN PAPER URGES EXPULSION OF SAUDIS FROM OPEC

LD261410Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, June 26, TASS--The Nigerian newspaper PUNCH has urged the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries to expel Saudi Arabia from it. The newspaper says editorially that Saudi Arabia's actions aim to safeguard the West's interests to the detriment of other OPEC member-countries. The PUNCH stresses that Saudi Arabia has become NATO's main tool with the help of which all OPEC decisions are made ineffective.

The newspaper says that the reactionary position adopted by the Saudi Arabian Government in the recent conflict in the Horn of Africa offers convincing proof of its close connections with the Western capitalist states.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MOZAMBIQUE'S NATIONAL DAY NOTED

Press Reports

LD251250Y Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The Soviet press widely marks Mozambique's independence day.

PRAVDA frontpages today warm congratulations sent by Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin to Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

After proclaiming a program of radical social and economic reforms, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique began carrying it out in its first months in office, Valeriy Volkov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Maputo, writes in the newspaper today.

About 200 collective villages with a population of over 300,000 peasants have appeared today on Mozambique's geographic map. The beginnings of a new way of life, the symbol of a new Mozambique, are [words indistinct] Mozambican village.

The newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN says in an article about Mozambique today that the Mozambican people are not alone in their efforts to build a new life. Among the countries which firmly support the young African state in its efforts to uphold its independence and overcome its economic difficulties are, first of all, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD261429Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin have sent Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram that says:

On the third anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique we send you, Comrade Machel, the entire Mozambique people, FRELIMO and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique the most cordial congratulations.

Soviet people entertain feelings of sincere respect and sympathy for the friendly Mozambique people who, under the leadership of the working people's vanguard party--FRELIMO--have embarked on the socialist-oriented path, are implementing profound transformations in various spheres of their country's sociopolitical, economic and cultural life and are making a worthy contribution to the cause of the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism. We wish the Mozambique people, FRELIMO and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique further successes in the struggle to consolidate the people's democratic system and to build a new society.

We express confidence that the friendly relations between our peoples, parties and governments will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Mozambique for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of universal peace and social progress.

USSR, CONGO SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN

LD240231Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 June, TASS--A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1978-79 between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Congo has been signed here. It envisages the provision of aid to the People's Republic of Congo in preparing national cadres in various fields of the economy, culture, health and sport. The sides will exchange artistic collectives and exhibitions as well as radio and television programs describing the life of the peoples of the two countries.

UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR WRACKS BURMA; PRC INFLUENCE CITED

UD2315311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Artamonov report: "Behind the Rebels"]

[Text] Rangoon--Throughout the spring alarming reports have reached Rangoon about fighting between Burmese troops and antigovernment insurgents in the northeast regions of Burma along the PRC border. Exhausted insurgent detachments return to China to rest and reorganize. From strongholds on Chinese territory new insurgent detachments form, cross the border, and disperse in the Burmese jungles and remote areas, which for over 30 years have been in a state of undeclared civil war.

Military operations erupted in 1948, when Burma's independence was proclaimed. Eventually, the insurgents' front was expanded by nationalist, separatist and feudal groups that attempted to split the united Burmese state. The exacerbation of these conflicts was greatly promoted by former Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, who in 1970 created the so-called "United National Liberation Front."

It is well known that a considerable proportion of the insurgent forces have been influenced by China's Maoist leadership, which has assumed the role of the insurgents' ideological, political and military mentor over the years.

Even recently, Burmese towns have remained remote rearguard citadels. Skirmishes occurred somewhere in the tropical jungles. The armed clashes, by their endless and concealed nature, blunted precise perception and were "ground into" the superficially peaceful life and became a familiar occurrence. They were only rarely mentioned by the newspapers and then only when individual successful operations were carried out against insurgent groups.

The circle of the conflicts sometimes contracts toward the center and sometimes expands to the border regions. That is how it has been for over 30 years. The impact of the fighting is felt even in Rangoon. The fighting is recalled by the barbed wire fences around certain administrative buildings and the military guard standing immobile with their submachine-guns.

The Burmese capital suddenly sinks into the gloom of a stifling tropical night--and this signals far-off skirmishes. It means that the steel electricity lines leading to Rangoon have again been damaged somewhere by rebels. The local power station, clearly incapable of meeting the city's requirements, loses its customary working rhythm. There is a water shortage. Vehicles pile up at the gas pumps.

The armed conflicts leave their sorrowful signature in the newspapers--the obituary columns--and fill the hospitals with victims. Collections for the victims fund and for those who are defending the frontline borders continues throughout the country. The refugees from Shan state, the hotbed of military clashes, bring reports of regions recaptured from the insurgents or the emergence of new zones that have been seized by the rebels. Abandoned villages, deserted peasants' fields and the traces of devastation and depression--these are the sorry landscapes of Burma's outlying districts.

Enormous fertile territories that remain uncultivated, undeveloped mineral deposits and power resources--all these are signs of the unsettled, almost frontline situation. The economic foundation of a new life is being erected with difficulty, with enormous strain.

Burma has silently borne the burden of civil war kindled from Peking. It has not raised the issue from the lofty rostrums of the United Nations or other international organizations and has not appealed to the world public. Sometimes Peking's prolific assurances of traditional historical friendship have instilled hope. But it was noted long ago that summit-level Chinese delegations' visits to Burma have invariably been accompanied by an escalation of armed intervention in Burma.

People note that the geographical proximity of China does not always permit the Burmese to openly express their anxieties. The shadow of their neighbor obliges the local press to resort to the language of Aesop and to level accusations against "nameless foreign interventionists." The allusions are absolutely clear to readers.

Incidentally, armed rebel formations operating in other countries of South and Southeast Asia are also undergoing training on PRC territory. As a result of the intrigues of Maoist agents, relations between Burma and Bangladesh have been complicated recently.

...Even today Chinese armaments and equipment captured as trophies, Chinese instruction manuals, and the actual executors of Peking's great-power designs remain on Burmese fields. Chinese soldiers from the insurgent army are sometimes seen posing in photographs taken as trophies and published in Burmese magazines. Military transport vehicles carrying men and armaments continue to advance into Burma along secret shipment roads. The Burmese situation graphically illustrates Peking's interference in this state's internal affairs.

ASEAN ADOPTS NEUTRALITY CONCEPT, AVOIDS PRC TIES

BK2610462 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Vladimir Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The annual ASEAN foreign ministers meeting was held recently in Phatthaya, a small town near Bangkok. A significant resolution of the meeting supports the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of neutrality. ASEAN proposed this concept 10 years ago.

It has been noted that this attitude coincides with basic trends in Southeast Asia to relax international tension. It is common knowledge that the ASEAN countries called for a halt to the imperialists' aggression in Indochina, the dissolution of the SEATO military alliance and the removal of foreign bases from Asia. With such an attitude, the ASEAN countries will be able to contribute to promoting trust and neighborliness among the Asian countries.

Efforts to implement the neutrality zone concept will be essential in view of the attempts by certain Western organizations to obstruct the development of smooth relations between ASEAN and Vietnam. These organizations try to publicize the 'domino theory', which essentially means that the Vietnamese people's successful defense of their country poses a danger to neighboring countries. Certain U.S. organizations hope to use this trick to prod ASEAN countries into becoming military allies of the United States, claiming that the ASEAN countries' security will benefit from U.S. protection.

It is clear that leaders of the U.S. military circle want ASEAN to assume the tasks that SEATO once held. For this reason, the ASEAN resolution to promote all-around cooperation with Vietnam is particularly important.

A factor that helped in this regard is the constructive initiative Vietnam showed during Vietnamese Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to ASEAN countries early this year. The Singapore STRAITS TIMES commented that Vietnam had extended the hand of friendship to all neighboring Southeast Asian countries. This is true, since all ASEAN countries now have diplomatic relations with Vietnam and have begun to promote economic and trade ties.

The SRV displayed its good intention once again when it proposed the formation of a peace and neutrality zone in Southeast Asia to the United Nations. The Phatthaya meeting has noted that the SRV proposal is similar to ASEAN's goals. However, the communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting noted that foreign military presence, including U.S. military bases, still poses a major obstacle to improving the situation in Southeast Asia. This is underscored by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's 22 February U.S. foreign policy statement on Asia, in which he cited U.S. plans to strengthen its military might in the region. ASEAN did not ignore the difficulties caused by the implementation of the neutrality concept in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting also did not ignore certain activities by Peking in this region. Peking has recently adopted friendly tactics toward the ASEAN countries. It has even boasted of its support for the organization and voiced its approval of the neutrality of Southeast Asia. But the ASEAN countries remain suspicious. There are at least two reasons for that. First, Peking is using Chinese residents in Southeast Asia to create unrest in the region. Second, China's foreign policy is openly leaning closer to Western reactionaries to the extent of supporting U.S. military expansion in southern Asia. How can support for the neutrality of Southeast Asia conform with the Pentagon's efforts to expand its military bases in the area? This is saying one thing and doing another.

Recent events in Vietnam show the extent of the danger from Peking's ploy of using its Overseas Chinese to create unrest. Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, noted that the tension between China and Vietnam arising from the problem of Chinese residents in Vietnam clearly indicates the need for caution in restoring diplomatic relations with China. He concluded that the time has not come for such a restoration.

DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH RECEIVES SOVIET, WORLD SUPPORT

LD261425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev article: "Just Struggle"]

[Text] Pyongyang--The month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis begins 25 June under the sponsorship of the WPC.

A settlement in Korea is a pressing problem. For more than 30 years this country and its people have remained divided. The problem is engendered by the policy of the imperialist forces, which nurtured the antipopular Seoul regime in South Korea and then incited it to unleash a fratricidal war against the DPRK. Socialist Korea repelled the armed aggression and consistently advocates the removal of all obstacles to peaceful unification.

The DPRK Government and public have repeatedly addressed proposals to the South to unify the country by peaceful democratic means through the efforts of the Koreans themselves and without any external interference. In particular, a peaceful dialog was initiated between Pyongyang and Seoul by the DPRK in the summer of 1972. To successfully develop this dialog the DPRK proposed an immense program envisaging the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, the elimination of military confrontation and other measures to insure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. However, Seoul and its foreign patrons remained deaf to these constructive proposals. Currently, the American military on its "South Korean bridgehead" is essentially insuring that a situation blocking the process of normalization on the Korean Peninsula persists there.

In connection with the solidarity month, DPRK political parties and social organizations have appealed to the political parties, social organizations and peace-loving peoples of all countries. The appeal expresses profound gratitude to the peace-loving peoples who are giving the Korean people sincere support in their just struggle to implement the peaceful unification of their motherland.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates that the Korean people receive the opportunity to independently decide their fate. Soviet people will once again demonstrate their internationalism and support for the Korean people's just cause during the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

DPRK Parties' Message

LD241340Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24, TASS--The political parties and public organizations of the DPRK have issued an address to the political parties, public organizations and peace-loving peoples of all countries on the occasion of a month of international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. The solidarity month is being held by the decision of the World Peace Council.

The address expresses confidence that all those who hold dear peace, justice and national sovereignty will mount a broad movement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for its peaceful unification. It is said in the address that under the signboard of "troop withdrawal" from South Korea the American military, grossly violating the armistice agreement, is planning to hand over 8 billion dollars worth of modern arms and military supplies to the South Korean rulers. At many American military bases around Korea, the contingents of mobile strike forces, which are spearheaded against the DPRK are being increased, and joint South Korean-American military exercises held one after another.

The address says that if the United States is really interested in a peaceful solution of the Korean issue it should display willingness for this by establishing contacts with the DPRK, as was suggested more than once, and not put forward various unrealistic conditions.

The fragile armistice on the Korean Peninsula has not yet become a durable peace, the address says. Moreover, a tense situation has been created in this region as a result of attempts to build up South Korea's military potential and a sinister conspiracy to perpetuate "two Koreas".

The address expresses appreciation to the peace-loving peoples of the world who are giving the Korean people sincere support in their right cause for a peaceful unification of their homeland.

DPRK Ambassador's Remarks

LD271109Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] On 23 June a press conference was held in the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, devoted to the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. The solidarity month begins in the Soviet Union 25 June.

Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, noted the Korean people's struggle to overcome the division of the country. He expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for their consistent support for the just cause of the Korean people. Our people, the ambassador stated, value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people.

KANEMARU'S U.S. VISIT STRENGTHENS MILITARY ALLIANCE

OW260533Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] At a meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown last Tuesday, Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kanemaru promised that Japan would assume a greater share of the costs of maintaining U.S. forces and their numerous bases in Japan and play a more active role within the framework of the Japan-U.S. military alliance.

As a result of the Washington talks, Japan and the United States signed a memorandum on exporting a large number of F-15 fighter-bombers and P-3C antisubmarine patrol craft to Japan from the United States. The memorandum had been approved in advance by the Japanese Cabinet.

At the talks, Defense Secretary Brown explained U.S. plans to increase the numerical strength of U.S. forces in Asia. Brown said that the United States would increase the number of ships in the 7th Fleet and replace obsolete fighters and bombers with (?the latest models). This indicates that the Pentagon intends to use American bases in Japan more extensively.

This reminds us of the fact that it was the 7th Fleet and the U.S. Air Force that used these bases in the U.S. aggression against Indochina and in U.S. imperialist actions elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Another thing which attracts our attention is the fact that during his current tour, Kanemaru has stressed the need for Japan to protect the sea routes for the shipment of Persian Gulf oil. Thus, Kanemaru is trying to justify in advance the possibility of dispatching Japanese warships to distant overseas areas in clear violation of the Japanese Constitution's peace clause.

During his current tour, Kanemaru instructed the Joint Staff Council to work out an operational contingency plan for joint military action in the event of an emergency. According to KYODO news agency, this plan will be the largest military plan in Japan since operation "Three Arrows" was carried out in 1963.

How is it possible for Japan to justify the need for such a scale of armaments? Director General Kanemaru has been unable to find a better excuse than the "Soviet threat," a threadbare fabrication. For instance, when agreement was reached at NATO headquarters in Brussels on future contacts [between Japan and NATO], the two sides assumed that the Soviet Union is a powerful potential military enemy. In this way, when the highest Japanese defense official established a military connection between Japan and NATO for the first time, he openly took an anti-Soviet stand, which can in no way contribute to security in the Far East. It is clearly contrary to repeated declarations by Japanese Government leaders that Japan wants to maintain good relations with its neighbors.

As for the fabrication about the "Soviet menace," Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech exposing the true intent of this fable on board the cruiser Admiral Semyavin during his recent tour of Siberia and the Far East. He said: The Soviet Union does not "threaten anyone. Talk about the so-called 'Soviet menace' is a mere invention of opponents to the relaxation of international tension and nothing more."

Asian nations interpret Defense Agency Director General Kanamaru's visit to West Europe and the United States as a new move by Japanese ruling circles to militarize Japan and pull it into the strategy of the NATO countries led by the United States, which is dangerous to peace and the relaxation of tension.

PERUVIAN DELEGATION LED BY FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

Foreign Minister Arrives

LD2613342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1312 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 June--A Peruvian delegation headed by Jose de la Puente, minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today for a short, friendly visit.

Presents State Awards

LD2621162 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26 TASS--A ceremony was held today at the Kremlin during which the highest Peruvian decorations--the grand crosses of the Order of the "Sun of Peru" were presented to the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. On behalf of the President of Peru Francisco Morales Bermudez the decorations were bestowed by the Foreign Minister of Peru Jose de la Puente.

The Soviet leaders were awarded these highest Peruvian decorations for the great contribution to the development of friendly Soviet-Peruvian relations.

When presenting the award to Leonid Brezhnev, Jose de la Puente noted among other things, that the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which are full of profound meaning, outline the aspirations of the Soviet people directed at attaining lasting peace, peaceful coexistence, at strengthening detente on the globe. These aspirations are directed at asserting the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the principles which are so close to the heart of the Peruvian people.

"On the instructions of the Government of Peru, of the Peruvian people I convey with great satisfaction the words of gratitude for the relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established between our countries in most diverse fields," the Peruvian minister said.

Having expressed gratitude on behalf of those awarded to the president and Government of Peru, Leonid Brezhnev noted that these awards are still another testimony of the good relations that have taken shape between the USSR and Peru. He expressed confidence that these relations will keep loyally serving the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and Peruvian peoples, the interests of peace and international security.

"We are pleased that the Peruvian leadership, for its part, highly assesses the present state of Soviet-Peruvian relations and the prospects of their development," Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

He conveyed to President Francisco Morales Bermudez sincere wishes of good health and success in his activities directed at strengthening the political and economic independence of the Republic of Peru and wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Peruvian people.

Friendly Conversation

LD261650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Jose de la Puente, Peruvian minister of foreign relations, in the Kremlin.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, matters concerning the present state of and prospects for the further development of Soviet-Peruvian relations were reviewed. The sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the USSR and Peru can serve as an example of fruitful cooperation between states with differing social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They expressed confidence that the successful expansion and deepening of these relations correspond to the interests of the peoples of both countries and promote the consolidation of peace and international security.

In a discussion on topical international issues of mutual interest, the concurrence of the stands of both countries on urgent matters of the present day was stressed, in particular in the sphere of disarmament, the strengthening of international security and the promotion of detente.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership Leonid Ilich Brezhnev conveyed to Morales Bermudez, president of the Peruvian Republic, wishes for good health and successes in his actions directed at strengthening the political and economic independence of Peru.

Present at the conversation were Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jose Calle y Calle, Peruvian to the USSR.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MOBUTU'S CLAIMS

LD241500Y Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 24, TASS--The Cuban Foreign Ministry has made here a statement categorically denying allegations by President Mobutu of Zaire that the Zaire Armed Forces have taken Cuban soldiers prisoner during recent clashes with the Katangese insurgents in Shaba Province. This invention was readily taken up by a number of Western news agencies which reported that Mobutu invited journalists to come to Kinshasa in order to see the Cuban prisoners of war.

Inasmuch as our government has repeatedly stated, the Cuban Foreign Ministry says in its statement, that not a single Cuban soldier took part in any form in the events in Shaba Province, such allegations by Mobutu are a cynical lie.

They only show Mobutu's alliance with those members of the American administration who concocted the fabrication about Cuban military personnel being involved in the actions of the Katangese in Shaba Province.

The Cuban Government, the document says, suggests that Mobutu keep his promise and show the mythical Cuban prisoners of war to pressmen. Not matter how hard they who staged this farce may try to mislead public opinion and justify NATO's intervention in Africa, the charlatans will be exposed and the truth will prevail, says the statement of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

JOURNAL REFUTES CIA CLAIMS OF CUBAN ROLE IN ZAIRE

LD221524Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 22, TASS--The Cuban magazine Verde Olivo has strongly condemned the unseemly activities of the CIA that had concocted false accusations about Cuban "interference" in the events in Zaire. The aim of this campaign, the magazine says, is to whitewash the arrogant interference by NATO countries in the internal affairs of Africa. Judging by everything, the most reactionary, militaristic circles of the United States intend to revive the cold war times. But the world public will not be deluded by concoctions which the CIA will never be able to confirm with evidence for the simple reason that no such evidence exists.

Speaking of the CIA's rude interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the magazine notes that the CIA is responsible for the organisation of the Playa Giron intrusion by mercenaries, for the toppling of the lawful Chilean Government headed by President Salvador Allende, for attempts on the life of Fidel Castro and the leaders of several other states, for secret operations in Angola, and so on.

As to the CIA's charges against Cuba and the USSR in connection with the events in Zaire, they are unsubstantiated, as it was noted even by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Sparkman, the magazine notes.

WORKERS, STUDENTS OPPOSE NICARAGUA'S DICTATORIAL REGIME

LD221903Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, June 22 TASS--The inner-political situation deteriorated in Nicaragua, workers and students are actively opposing the dictatorial regime, calling for an end to the reprisals, for the release of the political prisoners, the restoration of democratic freedoms and rights of man. Tension further increased after Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the well-known opposition leader and director of the newspaper PRENSA, was killed in Managua on January Tenth.

The detested regime retains power only thanks to U.S. economic and military support. Recently, Washington granted another 20 million dollar loan to the dictator. The U.S. "Esso Evert" company supplies Somoza with oil, which Venezuela refused to deliver. U.S. military instructors "with experience of the Vietnam war" are training national guardsmen in anti-guerrilla fighting. In return for this general support, Somoza factually gave complete control of the entire national wealth to North American monopolies.

Manifestations in support of the demand for the immediate resignation of Somoza have been held of late in many towns of Nicaragua. Guardsmen used fire arms and tear gas against the demonstrators. Judith Morales, a 14-year-old schoolgirl, was killed. Her funeral turned into another mass antigovernmental manifestation.

Unrest began even in the ranks of the National Guard, which had always been regarded as a support of the regime. A group of military dissatisfied with Somoza's policy, recently set up an undercover Committee of the National Guard for the Liberation of Nicaragua.

TWO SWEDISH TOURISTS KILLED AT MOSCOW INTOURIST HOTEL

OW271035Y Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, June 27 (AFP)--An unidentified man today attacked and killed two Swedish tourists with an axe and seriously wounded a third at the Intourist Hotel in the centre of Moscow, eye-witnesses reported.

They said the man attacked a group of Swedish tourists on the steps at the entry to the hotel as they were about to leave Moscow at the end of their visit.

Police immediately arrested the man, who was said to be about 23. They refused to give any further details.

The Intourist Hotel is one of the capital's most luxurious and is principally used by foreign tourists.

CORRECTIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV-BELORUSSIAN MEETING

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Ustinov in Belorussia To Honor Masherov, Minsk," subtitled "Brezhnev Meets Belorussian CP Leaders," published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2:

Page R 3, paragraph six, line three should read...to be done. In particular in Belorussia, although there has been a significant increase in the harvest yield of grain crops, the situation is much weaker in increasing the potato yield...rewording.

Same page, paragraph seven, last sentence should read...In recent years the milk yield per cow in Belorussian kolkhozes...rewording.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, PROBLEMS, TASKS

LD231513Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed article: "Baton of Shock Work"]

[Text] The first half of the 10th-Year Plan is drawing to a close. At this significant milestone kolkhoz and sovkhoz working people are striving to do everything to insure the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges for the production and sale to the state of agricultural output. The country's farmers, following the initiative of their Kuban colleagues, are competing to attain the highest yields. Reports on the first results of the labor competition are coming in from all parts of the country.

Sowing of spring crops has been completed everywhere. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 12 June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 149.5 million hectares of spring crops, including 94.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (except corn). More than 40 million hectares has been sown to wheat and 18.3 million hectares to corn, of which 3.3 million hectares is for grain. Targets for sowing sunflowers, long-fiber flax and annual grasses have been overfulfilled. In the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, where the busy season has begun, grain from the new harvest has been taken from the fields to the elevators, and early vegetables, potatoes, berries and fruit have entered the trade network. All this indicates that the efforts of fieldworkers are fruitful. Machine operators have recently taken units out into the fields for crop tending, creating the optimum density of plants on every hectare and waging a struggle against weeds and agricultural rests.

Collectives of the Selkhoztekhnika Association, procurement organizations and industrial enterprises have mounted extensive preparations for the harvest in response to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional steps to insure the harvesting and procurement of farm produce and fodder. This is truly a nationwide task. Fulfilling rural orders ahead of schedule is a duty of honor for labor in many industrial collectives. In the south of the country, where mass grain threshing is soon to begin, inspections and operational tests are being carried out on equipment. Repair workers today are laboring intensively in machine yards and in selkhoztekhnika workshops and associations. They are striving to reliably prepare all equipment--combines, harvesters, motor vehicles, wheeled tractors, tractor carts and trailers, mowers, pack-up balers and grain-cleaning machines--for the crucial work. On the whole the repair of harvesting machines throughout the country is proceeding better this year than in previous years. Thus, more than 500,000 grain harvesting combines have already been prepared, which is approximately 7 percent more than at this time last year. Matters are well in hand on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine and in Belorussia, Moldavia and Azerbaijan, where over 92-95 percent of combines are ready. However, the rate of repair work must be stepped up on farms in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR.

Fodder procurement is acquiring ever-increasing scope on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The first 6 million hectares of grass have been cut, and 2.2 million tons of hay, 7.7 million tons of cured hay and 469,000 tons of grass meal and other vitamin fodders have been laid in. The rate of grass cutting is greater than last year in a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics. Farms in Siberia and the Far East have begun fodder procurement earlier than last year. In Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays, the first hundreds of tons of grass meal have been laid in and laying-in of cured hay is being organized.

The rate of fodder procurement in individual regions, however, is lower than last year: Less hay has been stockpiled in several RSFSR oblasts and Moldavia, less cured hay in the Ukraine, and less grass meal in Estonia. And this laggardness is not totally explained by weather conditions.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz stockmen have now launched competitions to produce the biggest quantity of summer fodder and to raise milk yields and weight gains. A good example in this matter is set by livestock unit workers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, who have decided to achieve the maximum increase in livestock produce during pasturing. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, in the first 5 months of the year the country's farms sold the state 5.9 million tons of livestock and poultry (live weight)--that is, 106 percent in relation to last year's level. It is particularly noteworthy that production of poultry meat has increased from 394,000 to 471,000 tons, or by 19 percent. The biggest increase in meat production has been achieved by the farms of the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Meat production has fallen in relation to last year in Kirgizia. The highest milk yields--an average of 1,470 kg of milk per cow in the first 5 months--have been obtained in Estonia, and the biggest increase in livestock units in Azerbaijan. However, in the country as a whole the dairy herd productivity has fallen somewhat. As a result, in spite of the increase in the number of cattle, the total milk yield in the first 5 months remained at last year's level and totaled 26.7 million tons. Dairy unit workers must adopt serious measures to correct the situation. Egg production in the period under examination increased from 16.2 to 17.2 billion eggs. An increase in egg production has been insured in all union republics except Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. While developing public stockraising in every way, people on kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not forget rural workers' private plots. In the first 5 months of the year the population was sold more than 6.2 million piglets--200,000 more than by the same date last year.

Leading collectives of reclamation teams, mechanized columns, trusts and associations are ahead of work schedules, in the competition with the motto "Work Better, Improve Efficiency and Quality!" The country's land reclamation workers are honorably seeking to fulfill targets for the construction of new water resources systems and the technical improvement of existing ones. What have they done in the past 5 months? The reclamation and construction subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have assimilated R2.197 billion in capital investments and carried out more than $1.5 billion worth of construction and assembly work. The contract target has been 101 percent fulfilled. Over a period of 2.5 years the country's land reclamation organizations have given kolkhozes and sovkhozes 1.5 million irrigated hectares and more than 1.5 million drained hectares. Work on dozens of projects has been completed during this period.

At the same time, it would be premature to say that all is well with the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges by reclamation workers. The fact is that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources' itemized lists still contain many projects that have been dragging on for a long time. For some years the Rostovskaya Oblast rice growers have been waiting for the land reclamation workers of the Don Main Administration for Water Resources Construction to complete work on the Dubentsovskiy and Bolshovskiy sovkhozes. The field workers are also waiting for work from subdivisions of the Volga Main Administration for Water Resources Construction and the Moldavian and Tadzhik Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

Summer is the best time for rural construction. This year rural construction workers are solving complex tasks. It is necessary to accelerate the commissioning of important projects, improve the quality of work and make up lost ground--and there is a lot of ground to make up. The USSR Ministry of Agricultural Construction fulfilled the 5-month target for the volume of contract work by 98.7 percent. The indicator describing work done directly for agriculture is even lower. The 5-month plan for the volume of contract work carried out for state agricultural enterprises and organizations on the basis of state capital investments was fulfilled by only 91.1 percent. It is a busy time at Procurement Ministry construction sites. By the end of the second quarter Russian and Ukrainian rural construction workers have pledged to commission additional elevator capacities and thereby make a new contribution to the struggle for the safekeeping of the harvest. While paying maximum attention to production projects it is also necessary to increase the tempo of housing construction, as well as construction of cultural and everyday buildings. The main task is to insure the smooth fulfillment of state plan targets by every collective of construction workers.

Rural workers are completing the first 6 months of the year and handing over the labor baton to the second half of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

KAMA GRAIN, POTATO FIELDS WASHED AWAY IN FLOODING

LD271127Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Oblast radio employee V. Pyrsikov report: "After the Downpour"]

[Text] Perm, 22 June--It has never happened in the Kama region before. The heavy June rainfall, unusual for the Urals in the summer, created a situation where the level of all rivers in the Kama basin rose by 1-1.5 meters and even higher in some places.

The flooding did cause a great deal of trouble. It washed away some roads, and grain and potato fields. Several bridges were swept away and dams were destroyed on some reservoirs. A number of population points, several timber industry enterprises and pioneer camps on the banks of the Kama, Vishera, Babka, Tyus, Kosva and Yug rivers were in the flood zone.

Oblast and rayon organizations took emergency measures to insure that not a single person suffered and that the damage was minimal. Civil aviation helicopters, launches, all-terrain vehicles, cars, trucks and tractors took part in the evacuation of the population and the rescue of machinery as well as kolkhoz and sovkhoz equipment. The construction workers worked bravely during these days--they restored roads and bridges and repaired the protective embankments. The river transport workers helped the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers move livestock to higher ground. Matters were so well-organized that there were no interruptions in the population's provision with food and medical supplies.

Yesterday the water level began to fall centimeter by centimeter.

PROMINENT SOVIET SCIENTIST MSTISLAV KELDYSH DIES

LD2617527 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 June--The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have announced with deep sorrow that Mstislav Keldysh died suddenly on 24 June 1978 at the age of 67. He was an outstanding scholar and a very great organizer of Soviet science.

A member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Lenin Prizes and State Prizes in Science and Technology, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, thrice hero of socialist labor, holder of a Lenin Prize and state prizes, director of the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Mstislav Keldysh was widely known not only in the USSR but also abroad. He was an honorary member of scientific institutions in many countries.

SALYUT-6 IN SECOND WEEK OF EXPERIMENTS, OBSERVATIONS

First Week Completed

LD2315277 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, June 23, TASS--The cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have completed the first week of their work aboard the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 complex.

The crew have fully reactivated the systems of the station and prepared the scientific equipment for the coming explorations and experiments.

Technical experiments are on the program of the June 23 working day aboard the station. The Kaskad orientation system will be tested, specifically, in the afternoon. the cosmonauts will start their first technological experiment on the Splav unit.

Yesterday's program was mainly taken up by medical check-ups and experiments. The cosmonauts carried out a series of studies to test the reaction of the cardio-vascular system to simulated action of hydro-static pressure with the help of the pressurized Chibis suit. They also examined the blood circulation system at rest, measured each others body mass and carried out a number of other experiments.

According to the medical check-ups, the condition of the cosmonauts' health is good. The pulse of the spaceship's commander is 60 beats per minute, the flight engineer's--55 per minute. The arterial pressure is respectively 120 by 60 and 125 by 65 mm of the mercury column.

The process of adaptation of weightlessness by Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov has been practically completed.

The systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The flight programme is being carried out successfully.

Experiments in Space

LD231734Y Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The night between Thursday and Friday when Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksander Ivanchenkov were fast asleep after a busy day, marked a week since they moved into the orbital station Salyut-6. The week's working plan was fully fulfilled. Compared to the working schedule of the first expedition, the scientific and technical experiment program began this time much earlier.

In the morning of June 23 the crew reported readiness to carry out an experiment with the "Alloy-01" installation. This experiment is being held in the station's airlock chamber communicating with open space. Outer space is an ideal laboratory for technological experts, allowing to develop most up-to-date methods for producing extrapure metals and unique alloys.

In recent years space technology has been repeatedly put on trial on orbital scientific stations. The first expedition in the Salyut-6, for example, carried out successful trials of space technology. At that time Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko for the first time experimented for obtaining rare semiconductors, in particular, a triple hard solution of cadmium-mercury-tellurium under conditions of microgravitation. This material, irreplaceable in the manufacture of thermal radiation receivers in medicine and geological prospecting, requires ideal spatial purity.

In addition to growing crystals with an ideal lattice structure, outer space offers engineers exceptional conditions for conducting gravitation-free metal casting. This method may be used to produce fine films, articles with a complicated configuration and internal cavities, ideal spheres for application in precision instrument-making.

Technological experiments on the program of the second Salyut-6 expedition have the ultimate purpose not only of creating future orbital factories to produce unique materials; no less important is another direction--technological experiments for the needs of cosmonautics itself. Indeed, future wide-scale exploration is unthinkable without technological operations in orbit, such as welding, soldering and cutting metals.

Splav Experiment Completed

LD261142Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing their orbital flight on board the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

During the past two days the crew engaged in active rest and "house cleaning." The cosmonauts tidied up the premises, did physical fitness exercises, worked with technical documentation and rested. During radio communication sessions the cosmonauts spoke with their families.

The three-day Splav (alloy) technological experiment has been concluded on board the space complex. During this period the orbital complex was flying in the regime of gravitational stabilisation in order to lessen the influence of dynamic disturbances on the course of the experiment. Today the cosmonauts commenced work with the on-board submillimetre telescope. They are checking the functioning of the telescope and the cryogenic system of cooling the receivers of radiation.

According to telemetric information and reports by the crew, the flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 complex is passing normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Visual Observations of USSR

LD261856Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26 TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

A day before the sun shone out upon Muscovites from the clouds which for long covered the area, the sharp change in the weather was forecast by Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. They started on a programme of the second expedition in the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital research complex. The cosmonauts practically concluded at the same time the last round in their "bout" with weightlessness and are now in top physical shape.

The crew has already completed the first sessions of visual observations over Soviet territory. The first entries and drawings of the most interesting phenomena noticed on the ground and in the atmosphere have already appeared in the logs, said Yuriy Romanenko, the commander of the previous 96-day-long orbital expedition. These days he heads one of the ground flight support groups.

Flying over the USSR, Vladimir Kovalenok reported, literally from one revolution to another, we observed the cloud layer thinning which during the first days of flight concealed from us the entire European part of the country from Brest to the Urals. We just saw, at long last, a long stretch of the Volga as a tortuous wide ribbon sparkling in the sun. The cosmonauts wished Muscovites a long sunny summer as they started to fulfill the programme of the expedition's tenth day. The schedule of each turn around the planet by Salyut-6 is broken down strictly to account for every minute. Each science centre that participated in preparing the flight is looking forward to its prescribed hour for its own experiment. In one of the training auditoriums of the Starry Townlet, where Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov only recently prepared for the flight, a station equipped with all means of radio and visual information has been installed. Closely watching the expedition are physicians on duty and the crew's doubles. Together with Soviet cosmonauts mastering their profession are friends from other socialist countries who will soon take part in space flights.

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